P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,782—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1899.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

LI OF BO BRA OF ROYAL ASIAT

SHIPPING.

LANDING OF PASSENGERS.
S.S. "ARABIA" AND S.S. "PENINSULAR."

THE S.S. "ARABIA" is expected to arrive in Bombay on FRIDAY the 24th instant at 7 A.M., and Passengers will land at the BALLARD PIER as usual.

The S.S. "PENINSULAR" is expected the same day at NOON, and will proceed direct into the VICTORIA DOCKS where Passengers will land at No. 6 Shed.

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1899.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th Nov.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,050.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Dec., 1899.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,014	7th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 22, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Boucard	15th Feb. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Allegre to sail on or about the 13th December, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	27th Nov.

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with Union Line Mail Steamer from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 14th Nov., 1899.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA" 1,192 tons, on the 24th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 28th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 30th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO:

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th November.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 24th November.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 25th November.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "MATIANA," 5,264 Tons, on or about 30th November

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th October, 1899. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5.000	7th Dec., 189

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for	4 months	Rs. 825	Rs. 500
	6 "	" 880	" 525
	9 "	" 935	" 550
	12 "	" 1,000	" 600

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 2nd Dec., 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 1st proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st Nov. 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4, For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHINA AND GLASS DEPARTMENT.

TREACHER'S STANDARD
DINNER SERVICES,
BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
DESSERT SERVICES,
TOILET SERVICES.

GLASSWARE.

TREACHER & CO., have also a variety of other Patterns in Stock, including the best of those recently introduced.

ROCKINGHAM AND SAMIAN WARES.

WEDGEWOOD,
DOULTON, AND HARLEQUIN WARES.

COPELAND'S
NON-GRAZING CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.

New Catalogue with Coloured Plates just issued.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.
LARGEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.
VARIETIES OF
PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES
FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS :—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS,
AND OTHERS.

☞ **COMPARE PRICES!** ☜

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12-6.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11.

Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

WANTED.

WANTED.

TENDERS for lease of Refreshment Bar at Race Course, Mahaluxmi, from December 1899 to April 1900.
Apply to

SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
20, Queen's Gardens, Poona,
or
Byculla Club, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.	2	8
" BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...	3	8
" Do. do. No. 4...	5	4
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

"THE TAJ MAHAL OF INDIA."

The grandest structure in the world, over 200 feet high, of Pure White Marble, (inlaid with precious stones) said to have cost over ONE HUNDRED LAKHS. Considered one of the SEVEN WONDERS.

(MODELS OF THE FINEST ITALIAN MARBLE.)
At Rs. 12, 18, 25, 35, 45 & 50 each.

☞ These Models are renowned for beauty of workmanship, perfect finish, and durability. Each Model SECURELY PACKED for transit at a small charge.

"MODELS OF INDIAN SERVANTS."

(IN COMPLETE SETS OF ONE DOZEN)

N. B.—These are PERFECT MINIATURES of Indian Servants, beautifully modelled and painted in natural colours.

Price per set Rs. 4-8 (INCLUSIVE OF BOX AND PACKING.)

TERMS :—Cash or V. P. Post.
⁂ LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON 12 DOZEN AND OVER.

THE CELEBRATED MORADABAD BRASS-WARE.
(ENAMELLED IN COLOURS.)

We have opened an agency for the supply of the above goods, in either large or small quantities, at the most favourable rates—Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Napkin Rings, Ash Trays, Candle Sticks (Of various designs), Toilet Sets Vases also numberless other articles both ornamental and useful. Selections made up (suitable for presentation or otherwise) at Rs. 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 100 and upwards. Warranted to give every satisfaction. Goods exchanged free of charge, if not found thoroughly up to the mark. PACKING AS ACTUALLY INCURRED.

TERMS.—Cash or R. R. by V. P. Post.

⁂ 25 per cent must in all cases accompany V. P. orders—balance being drawn for against R. R.

ANDERSON, KING & CO'S. Agency,
MORADABAD (N.-W. P.)

FREE BY POST.
NEW CATALOGUE OF
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
OPTICS,
SILVERWARE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
PIANOFORTES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS.
(FICUS CARICA.)
FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

A SIMPLE, PLEASANT, and EFFECTIVE LAXATIVE, for CHILDREN, ADULTS, and INVALIDS.
Price 12 ANNAS.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MUIR MILLS CO.,
LIMITED,
Cawnpore.

DURRIES! DURRIES! DURRIES!

Speciality, New Style,
BORDERED CARPETS.

FARASH! FARASH! FARASH!

NEWEST and Best designs in the Market.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATES FREE

On Application To MANAGER and SECRETARY.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "IMPERATRIX" brought from TRIESTE 152 BALES of HAY, which according to Port Trust rules cannot be landed on Shore. The Consignees are hereby requested TO CLEAR the said BALES of HAY before 6 P.M., of the 24th instant, otherwise they will be discharged into Boats at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "MIKADO," arrived from MIDDLESBROUGH and HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1899.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

THE DINNER will take place in the TOWN HALL, on the EVENING of 30th Instant, at 8 P.M.

Subscriber's Ticket Rs. 20.
Guest's " Rs. 15.

The LISTS will positively CLOSE on SATURDAY, 25th Instant. Subscribers are requested to send the names of their guests at once and obtain Tickets from

G. MILLER,
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

KEMP'S

Is a well-known Establishment in India devoted to the interests of

PRESCRIBERS'

Work, and anxious to show that their many years' practical experience enables them to keep their

PHARMACOPŒIA

Well up to date. It is invaluable as a reminder to the Physician, and the

FOURTH

Time of its appearance shows it has been duly appreciated. This

EDITION

Has been carefully revised and is corrected according to the British Pharmacopœia

JUST

Placed in the hands of Pharmacists and Medical men in England. Our Pharmacopœia is

PUBLISHED

In India, and carefully edited and revised by a member of our staff. Price Rs. 4-8 per copy.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DHARMOO, wife of BHOWAN GHARRA, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

BHOWAN GHARRA, Widower of the deceased...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 21st day of November, 1899.
Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of DOSSA TOOLSIDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

SHAMJIBHAI AKHAI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Executor of the Will of the said deceased ......Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 2nd day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 2nd day of October, 1899.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI and Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WAREE BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Waree Bunder, Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, wheat in bags, cotton seeds, grain sweepings, waste papers, and sundries.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th December, 1899, and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of old cans, casks, crates, scrap, belting, canvas pipes, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron, and steel, leather scrap, old rails, teak timber, old furniture, bolts and nuts, India rubber scrap, lamps, iron tubes, iron tyres, brass, gun metal ingots, broken glass, machinery duplicate parts, old iron wheels and axles, hydraulic jacks, gun metal, blocks iron, copper tubing, glasses ground, gas pipe, fittings and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment marked on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th November, 1899.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 215 of 1899.

JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJI TATA, Parsee Merchant, residing at Wavdby Road, Esplanade, Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) The AHMEDABAD ADVANCE SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a joint STOCK COMPANY, incorporated and registered under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and having its registered Office at Albert Buildings, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, and (2) RALPH DOUSE and SONS, LIMITED, Merchants and Mill Machinery suppliers, carrying on business at Bombay and elsewhere and having their place of business in Bombay at Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay ......Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made herein by the Honorable Mr. Justice Russell, dated the 21st day of November, 1899, on the application of the above-named plaintiff, Jamssetji Naserwanjee Tata, Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders and Creditors of the above-named Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (now in liquidation), that an application will be made to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell in Chambers, on the 5th day of December, 1899, on behalf of the plaintiff, with the consent of the official Liquidator of the said Company, that the said Plaintiff do have liberty to proceed with this Suit as the morgagee of the Mill property of the said Company, and to take a decree against the Company by consent of the Said Liquidator and that any Shareholder or Creditor of the Company may appear on the said application as he may be advised.—Dated this 23rd day of November, 1899.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court.

D. B. BINNING,
The 23rd day of November, 1899.
MESSRS. ARDESHIR, HORMUSJEE and DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 per Share will be paid (on production of Share Certificates) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 22nd November, 1899, on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd November, 1899, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., and on SATURDAYS, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

THO. H. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

27, Hummum Street, Bombay, 22nd November, 1899.

GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 2nd of DECEMBER, 1899, the GWALIOR-SIPRI and GWALIOR-BHIND SECTIONS of the Gwalior Light Railways belonging to HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH SCINDIA, will be OPENED for all DESCRIPTIONS OF TRAFFIC, under working arrangements with the Indian Midland Railway Company, and MIXED TRAINS will run on alternate days during each week, over each Section, as shown below:—

GWALIOR-SIPRI SECTION.

MONDAY..........................Gwalior to Sipri.
TUESDAY ....Sipri to Gwalior.
WEDNESDAY ....Gwalior to Sipri.
THURSDAY ....Sipri to Gwalior.
FRIDAY ....Gwalior to Sipri.
SATURDAY.........................Sipri to Gwalior.

GWALIOR-BHIND SECTION.

MONDAY ....Gwalior to Bhind.
TUESDAY ....Bhind to Gwalior.
WEDNESDAY ....Gwalior to Bhind.
THURSDAY ....Bhind to Gwalior.
FRIDAY ....Gwalior to Bhind.
SATURDAY.........................Bhind to Gwalior.

The Trains will run on the appointed days to the following Time Tables:—

GWALIOR-SIPRI SECTION.

DOWN.

Distance from Gwalior.	Stations.		Mixed.	Fares from Gwalior. First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
			H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	a. p.
...	Gwalior	Dep	7 30	...	...	...
2	Lashkar	Arr Dep	7 41 7 46	0 4	0 1	0 6
15	Panihar	Arr Dep	9 0 9 5	1 14	0 8	2 6
22	Ghatigaon	Arr Dep	9 58 10 1	2 12	0 11	3 9
31	Renhat	Arr Dep	10 52 10 55	3 14	1 0	5 0
38	Mohona	Arr Dep	11 46 11 51	4 12	1 3	6 0
51	Chorepura	Arr Dep	13 12 13 15	6 6	1 10	9 0
64	Satanwara	Arr Dep	14 32 14 37	8 0	2 0	11 0
74	Sipri	Arr	15 50	9 4	2 5	12 0

UP.

Distance from Sipri.	Stations.		Mixed.	Fares from Sipri. First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
			H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	a. p.
...	Sipri	Dep	7 0	...	...	...
11	Satanwara	Arr Dep	8 11 8 16	1 6	0 6	2 0
24	Chorepura	Arr Dep	9 33 9 36	3 0	0 12	4 0
36	Mohona	Arr Dep	10 58 11 3	4 8	1 2	6 0
44	Renhat	Arr Dep	11 51 10 57	5 8	1 6	7 0
52	Ghatigaon	Arr Dep	12 48 12 51	6 8	1 10	9 0
60	Panihar	Arr Dep	13 44 13 49	7 8	1 14	10 0
72	Lashkar	Arr Dep	15 4 15 9	9 0	2 4	12 0
74	Gwalior	Arr	15 20	9 4	2 5	12 0

GWALIOR-BHIND SECTION,
DOWN.

Distance from Gwalior.	Stations.		Mixed.	Fares from Gwalior. First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
			H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. p.	a. p.
...	Gwalior	Dep	8 30	...	...	...
9	Bhadroli	Arr Dep	9 24 9 27	1 2	0 5	1 6
13	Sanichra	Arr Dep	9 55 10 1	1 10	0 7	2 3
16	Rithora	Arr Dep	10 27 10 30	2 0	0 8	2 9
21	Nonera	Arr Dep	10 57 11 2	2 10	0 11	3 6
28	Tehra	Arr Dep	11 47 11 52	3 8	0 14	5 0
38	Soni	Arr Dep	12 51 12 56	4 12	1 3	6 0
45	Itehar	Arr Dep	13 42 13 45	5 10	1 7	8 0
53	Bhind	Arr	14 30	6 10	1 11	9 0

UP.

Distance from Bhind.	Stations.		Mixed.	Fares from Bhind. First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
			H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	a. p.
—	Bhind	Dep	7 0	...	...	...
8	Itehar	Arr Dep	7 44 7 47	1 0	0 4	1 6
15	Soni	Arr Dep	8 32 8 37	1 14	0 8	2 6
25	Tehra	Arr Dep	9 37 9 42	3 2	0 13	4 0
32	Nonera	Arr Dep	10 26 10 31	4 0	1 0	5 0
37	Rithora	Arr Dep	10 59 11 2	4 10	1 3	6 0
40	Sanichra	Arr Dep	11 28 11 33	5 0	1 4	7 0
45	Bhadroli	Arr Dep	12 2 12 5	5 10	1 7	8 0
53	Gwalior	Arr	13 0	6 10	1 11	9 0

For further particulars, see the Gwalior Light Railways Rates and Fare Book containing the General Rules, Fares, &c., for the conveyance of Goods, Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages and other descriptions of Traffic. Also the Coaching and Goods Tariff Book containing the General Rules for the conveyance of Passengers and the General Classification for Goods, published by the Indian Midland Railway Company.

W. B. WRIGHT,
General Traffic Manager,
Indian Midland Railway.

Jhansi, 20th November, 1899.

XMAS CARDS.

LARGEST VARIETY

BEST SELECTION.

Thousands of Beautiful Artistic Designs.

OUR SPECIAL LINE

INDIAN XMAS CARDS.

These Indian Cards are daily increasing in popularity. They have elicited Great Praise. Most flattering Press notices.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PALE BLUE, Pink, White, Heliotrope Pink and Butcher Blue are the favourite colours for our well-known SOFT FRONTED SHIRTS with Stiff Cuffs. Six for Rs. 24. New Stock just in.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

MATHERAN and DEOLALI.—BUNGALOWS TO LET, Large and Small, fully furnished, Monthly or for Season, Rent very moderate. Apply to H. N. LORD, MATHERAN.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

WANTED, a MIDWIFE and NURSE, from the middle of December.—Apply stating terms and Qualifications to "No 70," care of this Office.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—"The Countess of Leitrim and her daughters were very pleased with the GRANVILLE HOTEL which they found quite comfortable in every way.

PIANOS Repaired and Tuned, Harmoniums Repaired and Tuned with a year's guarantee. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FLOWER BOQUETS, for presentation on WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and other festive occasion. Also splendid Flower Baskets. Apply to HORMUSJEE ARDESHER DUBASH, Floral Artist and Decorator, Girgaum.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW SCHEME (amended) only two Rates of Subscription, Rs. 50 and Rs. 25, entitling the Ticket Holder to a Discount of 25 per cent. and 20 per cent. on our Prise List. For further particulars, please apply to MANAGER, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd.,—Beautiful, New, CHARMING CRETONNES, CHINTZE'S, TAPESTRIES. Patterns on application.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICK. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. PATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO BE LET

A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED

BUNGALOW

AT MALABAR HILL,

Apply, care of MANAGER," Bombay Gazette."

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

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PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London,

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST........................	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra,

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

DOCTOR MENIST

SPECTACLES

REVISED PRICES

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple ...	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality EBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE.

Auction Sale of Superior and High-Class Furniture made entirely to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, including also English-made Mahogany and Walnutwood Furniture.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Village View," Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the entire very valuable, elegant and artistic well seasoned teak, black and stainedwood and mahogany and walnutwood French-polished drawing, dining, office, boudoir, bed and dressingroom furniture, designed and executed to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts and imported from England, sets of English handsome solid mahogany and walnutwood drawing-room suites, neatly upholstered, rich Lucknow, Agra, and Bikaneer carpets, very handsome Karara marble statues, "Apollo" and "Diana," on pedestals, specially ordered out, a very handsome and most ornamental real Dresden vase with equally grand pedestal, with most artistic and elaborate floral and figure decorations, all hand painted, also specially designed and ordered out from Europe, a high-class solid gilt bronze clock on lever escapement, an English 8-day clock and other clocks, all striking hours and half hours, in glass domes, one sweet-toned piano by Bluthner, English and Japanese table ornaments, a pair of very handsome large vases on pedestal, and a very artistic vase of rare make, most rich and artistic famous oil paintings, "The poultry" and "The Rat Hunt" by well known painters, and artistic water colour views by L. Frank, rich Japanese panels of all sorts and varieties, chaste and ornamental Majolica and China vases on pedestal, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, handsome hanging wall and table kerosine lamps, by Ditmar and others, two large fireproof Milner's safes on stand by John Roberts and Co., with Chubb's lock, not used, one very handsome Madras-built glass-fronted miniature brougham by Simpson, one strong-built vis-a-vis, one very handsome chestnut waler cob, strong, goes well in harness, one very handsome bay Arab horse, fast, goes well in single and double harness, sets of English single and double harness, one Jafferabad buffalo, one Gujerat cow, and one Australian cow of Scotch breed, &c., &c. the property of HORMUSJEE N. VAKEEL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand dog-cart, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, " and saddle.
1 gray Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 bicycle Swift No. 1 with pneumatic tyres, in very good order.
1 handsome storng bay Arab, 14 hands, 9 years old, goes well in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the surplus stock of R. Ditmar, consisting of handsome table and wall lamps, standard telescopic lamps, one, two, three, five and six light hanging lamps, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th November, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property on Parel Road advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Steet, Fort, next to Messrs. Singer and Co., the following, consisting of two Europe-made iron safes on stands, alarm time-pieces, platedware, such as ivory and mother-o'pearl-handled fruit and fish knives and forks in case, spoons and forks, salvers, tantalus frames, Alabaster and Majolica centre pieces and flower vases, Japanese ware, jardinieres, 1 drawning-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES, AND MATERIALS OF THE DIAMOND PRINTING PRESS, IN PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, close to the Parsee Girls' School building, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., the presses and materials of the Diamond Printing Press, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee, consisting of one foolscap printing press by Hopkinson, one super-royal printing press by Hopkinson and Cope, printing types in chests, galleys, composing sticks, stereo blocks, pressing machine, ink-spreader, wooden racks and stands, writing table, glass door, cupboard, clock, chairs, tables, lamps, stools, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Roms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, &c.
1 S.B. rifle in case, by Holland and Holland, with cartridges.
1 mahogany cottage piano by Rose & Co., in good order.
1 ebonized upright grand piano by Delamere & Co. (new).

AT 2 P.M.

2 Hudson and Bedford G. and J. pneumatic-tyred bicycles.
1 strong-built light victoria, in good order.
1 serviceable vis-a-vis.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
1 double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ezra Building, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable teak and blackwood, dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, Mignon Grand ebonized pianoforte by Schiedmayer with nickel mountings, the most perfect piano, D.-B. B.-L. gun by T. Tatham, London in case, 2 Rook rifles, windproof lamps, pictures, rich table ornaments, ladies' Quadrant and gent's Acme bicycles in good order, large musical box curtains, carpets, flower pots, &c., the property of JOHN M. HEYN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Ismail Assur, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Balcrishna Ramchundra Nagvekar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of November, 1896, and made between the said Balcrishna Ramchundra Nagvekar of the one part, and Sherifbkai Thaverbhai of the other part, the following properties, viz:—

Fistly:—All that piece of fazundary land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Balcrishna Ramchundra, assessed by the Municipality under E ward No. 3950 (2), and Street No. 137 A, admeasuring 30 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth be the same, little more, or less, and bounded on the east by the fazundari public passage, on the west by the house of the late Narayan Fuckeerjee Bhundari, on the north partly by the house of Bhawoo Changoojee and partly by the house of Gujra Malin, widow, and on the south by the fazundari public passage.

Secondly:—All that piece of fuzundari land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Ripon Road, near Byculla, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3927 (2), and Street No. 111A, and bounded on the east and west by the public passage, and on the north and south by the property of fazundar Janardhan Hiraji Patel, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Balcrishna Ramchundra.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Dhoraji, in Gondal, in the Territory of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

Under instructions from Sirdar Khan Bahadur Cassum Hajee Mitha, the trustee of the estate of Hajee Joosub Sumar, Ahmed Soomar, and Oomer Soomar, lately carrying on business as merchants and brokers under the name of Hajee Joosub Soomar, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of December next, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground forming part of the oart called or known as Foolwady, together with a Dehli containing 4 houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Dhoraji, in Gondal, in the Territory of his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, which said ground and Dehli are bounded on the north by the public road, on the east by the two houses of Hajee Joosub Soomar, on the south by the Sircars Ghut or Fort, and on the west by the Madresa of Hajee Khan Moosa, and which said ground measures about 60 feet in length from east to west, and about 37 feet in breadth from north to south, and which said four houses are in the occupation of the said Ahmed Soomar and Oomar Soomar.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, forming part of the aforesaid oart called or known as Foolwady, together with a Dehli containing two houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Dhoraji, Gondal, in the territory of his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, which said ground and Dehli are bounded on the north by the public road on the east by the house of Pinjara Ludha Nathoo, on the south by the Sircar's Ghut or Fort, and on the west by the house occupied by the said Ahmed Soomar, and which said ground measures in length about 30 feet from east to west and in bradth about 37 feet from north to south, and which said two houses are in the occupation of Joosub Soomar.

Thirdly.—All that upper storey of the house, situate in the lane of Horas' Musjid in Dhoraji, aforesaid, in the occupation of Ali Joosub, a son of the said Hajee Joosub Soomar, the ground of which and house was about nine years ago given by the said Joosub Soomar as a gift of the said Ali Joosub.

Fourthly.—All that the house of Medi of new stories situate in the lane of Horas' Musjid, in Dhoraji aforesaid, the ground of which said house was given many years ago as a gift to Abdoola Esa by Soomar Ismail, the father of the said Joosub Soomar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 12th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the White House, Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich electro platedware and crockery and glassware, light victoria, single seated brougham and landau, all in good order, rich marble and other table ornaments, China flower vases, Persian carpets, books, windproof lamps, brass clock, garden plants, &c., the property of the late CAPTAIN A. C. CLARK.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th November, 1899.

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JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON.
Prices and Particulars on application.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.
Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.
DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.
Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES REQUIRE the Services of a Civil Engineer with experience in Municipal work for the appointment of Deputy Engineer on Rs. 1,000 per mensem, inclusive, on a two year's engagement, with the prospect of thereafter succeeding to a higher post, if the Trustees are fully satisfied as to his competence, applications stating age, and accompanied by copies of testimonials will be received up to 27th inst.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Offices of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings
Hornby Road, Bombay,
11 November, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL MINERAL CYLINDER LUBRICATING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months, is estimated at Tons 100 (one hundred tons).

SAMPLES representing such quality as it is intended to supply should be sent in in sealed Drums of not less than 5 gallons for trial.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS, OR REFINED PETROLEUM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months, is estimated at cases [illegible] (twenty thousand cases).

QUALITY.—[illegible] Oil warranted not less than 150° fire test.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL MINERAL AXLE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months, is estimated at Tons 250 (two hundred and fifty tons).

SAMPLES representing such quality as it is intended to supply, should be sent in in sealed Drums of not less than 5 gallons for trial.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1899.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,235
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,197½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	6 p.c.	90
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yealry.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	..	225
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	Int'all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	*550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs,50	1,700
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2[illegible]	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	190
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Macanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	R s 100	2600
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,745
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	[illegible]	dvdRs15	—
Mazagon	6,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	50
Morarjee Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,250
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National	800	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Great Eastern	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	120
[illegible]	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	748	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	685
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	485
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,560
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	345
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	140
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	53
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	260
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	1550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs1	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	395
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	400
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	340 340xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	310
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	--	Rs 80	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12					

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 3-23m., 3-26a. Low water, 9-52m., 8-48a.
P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English mails of 10th inst., due to arrive at 7 a.m.
P. and O. s. s. Peninsular (extra) due to arrive at noon.
Exhibition of works of art for Paris Exhibition, School of Art, 2 to 5 p.m.
Music at St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Ujina, Captain J. Kilpatrick, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Newcastle, with 546 horses on board, belonging to Mr. J Hunter. The owner, besides Messrs. G Hunter, R Hunter, A Tulloch, and eight syces, also arrived as passengers by the vessel.

THE BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m.:—

March	The Belle of Chicago	Sousa.
Overture	Zampa	Herold.
Selection	Madame L'Archiduc	Offenbach.
Valse	Tausend Und Nacht	Strauss.
Selection (Cupid and the Princess)	L'Amour Mouille	Louis Varney.
Galop	Hurly-Burly	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN ACCUSED DISCHARGED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared on behalf of Edwin Row, the young European against whom there was a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle belonging to Messrs. Vatcha Brothers, and applied that further proceedings against his client might be allowed to drop. The accused was well-connected and it was desirable that his career, which had hitherto been of an irreproachable character should not be blasted by a conviction. He informed the court that mutual friends interfered and the matter had been amicably settled, the cycle being returned to Messrs. Vatcha Brothers. The complainant, he said, did not wish to press the charge. Mr. Colah, barrister-at-law, having also expressed his readiness to refrain from proceeding any further, the magistrate discharged the accused

PROCEEDINGS OF A CASTE MEETING.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, six Hindus named Luximon Ameen, Pashia Mepa, Luximon Gungaram, Alcka Dewsey, Dhaktia Pandoo and Luximon Gainoo were prosecuted by Inspector Flanagan on a charge of causing grievous hurt to Babaji Hurry by means of bamboo sticks. The complainant is a book-binder and resided at Dhobie Talao. Seven years ago his wife Sakoobai left him and has been living with the accused Luximon Gungaji. Complainant tried his utmost on various occasions to bring his wife back to his protection, but without success. He then appealed to the caste, and a caste-meeting was held about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, at Ambawady, Walkeshwar, where all the accused were present. The complainant applied to the first accused, who was the chairman of the meeting to adjourn the meeting, on the ground that a small number of the persons representing his (complainant's) side was present. The chairman refused the application. Some discussion then took place on the question of adjourning the meeting, in the midst of which the first accused was alleged to have given the order of "maro, maro." The accused thereupon got up and assaulted the complainant with bamboo sticks inflicting injuries on the head, arms and back. Some other members of the meeting interfered and prevented the assailants from further maltreating the complainant. The police appeared on the scene and arrested the accused. The complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. The Magistrate on the evidence convicted the chairman of the meeting and the two other accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, or in default to suffer one months' rigorous imprisonment. Two other accused were ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for two months. The fifth accused was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

ACTION FOR DEFAMATION.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST A BOMBAY JOURNAL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, instructed by Mr. [illegible], for the editor, appeared to file an information on behalf of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, editor and proprietor of the *Maratha*, an English weekly, published at Poona, against Messrs. T. J. Bennett and F. M. Coleman, Editor and Manager respectively of the *Times of India*, charging them under sections 500, 501 and 502 of the Indian Penal Code.

The information ran as follows: I reside in Poona. There is published in Bombay a daily newspaper known as the "Times of India," which is printed at the "Times of India" Press, situate in Fort. The proprietors of that newspaper are Messrs. T. J. Bennett and F. M. Coleman. Mr. T. J. Bennett is also the editor of the newspaper and Mr. F. M. Coleman, its managing proprietor and publisher. In the issue of the "Times of India" newspaper of the 18th instant there is published a paragraph under the heading "New Governor of Bombay, Home Opinion," in which the following occurs: "The 'Globe' points out that Sir Stafford is now appointed to a sphere much more responsible than he has yet occupied. For some years past, parts of the Western Presidency have been permeated by seditious conspiracies of a most dangerous sort, and although the ringleaders have seen fit to remain quiet since that arch-plotter, Tilak, was imprisoned, sedition is nearly in temporary abeyance. It rests with the new Governor to complete its extermination by such rigorous measures as the occasion may demand; neither Bombay nor any other portion of India can be allowed to form a nucleus for disaffection, disloyalty, treason and assassination. Happily, Sir Stafford Northcote goes to his important office with much fuller knowledge of the state of affairs than his predecessor possessed until his mind was informed by the campaign of murder which Tilak directed, if he was not its organiser. The new Governor knows beforehand that the Brahmins in particular are never to be trusted, let them speak as smoothly as they may. Many of these high-caste men still dream of restoring Maharatta supremacy; they believe, not without reason, that but for the coming of the British Raj, that formidable power would have dominated the whole of India, carrying with it the supremacy of Hindooism over all other religions." The whole paragraph is grossly defamatory of me and imputes to me that I was the "arch-plotter" of "seditious conspiracies of a most dangerous sort," and that I directed a "campaign of murder" if I "was not its organiser." I say that these imputations are entirely false and under cover and pretence of quoting from an English newspaper are maliciously published in the said "Times of India" with the intention of libelling and defaming me. It is utterly and absolutely untrue that I have had or have anything to do with any seditious or other conspiracy or with any campaign of murder. I say further that the said newspaper has for a long time past attacked me in its columns from time to time and made all sorts of false aspersions, insinuations and imputations against me calculated to harm my reputation and lower my credit and character. I say that the imputations made in the aforesaid paragraph are malicious and defamatory and have been made and published by the said T. J. Bennett and F. M. Coleman with the intention of harming my reputation and with knowledge and having reasons to believe that the same will harm my reputation. Under the circumstances I charge the said T. J. Bennett and F. M Coleman under sections 500, 501, and 502 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate inquired if Mr. Tilak was not convicted under section 124A.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said that although Mr. Tilak was convicted under section 124A relating to sedition, the Advocate-General laid down that the charge against him had absolutely nothing to do with the Poona murders, Sir Arthur Strachey, who tried his client, held that the murders and the charge of sedition were entirely distinct. Mr. Justice Crowe, who had tried the Poona murder cases, also put forward the same view and repeated it in his annual address to the Sardars of the Deccan. Mr. Mehta said that although there were several insinuations in the article; what his client particularly took exception to were the words "arch-plotter," and the director if not the "organiser" of the "campaign of murder."

The Magistrate [illegible] if Mr. Mehta wanted a

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A DISPUTED TRANSACTION IN DRILL.

E. SPINNER AND CO. VS. HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE JEEWA.

THE plaintiffs in this case claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 4,630-0-2, with interest and costs for breach of contract.

Mr. Starling, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, was for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, for the defendant.

The plaintiffs, through their constituted attorney, Mr. Henry Kneis, stated that on the 18th October, 1897, the defendant, who is a merchant, carrying on business at Jackeria Musjid under the name of Hajee Jeewa Noor Mahomed, consented to purchase from them 3,000 pieces of drill at nine shillings and two pence per piece, for shipment in December and January. The goods were shipped, but on their arriving at Bombay, the defendant had neglected to take delivery. The plaintiffs, after giving him notice, had caused the goods to be sold by public auction, and the difference upon such sale together with interest and charges amounted to Rs. 4,630-0-2, which they now sought to recover.

The defendant submitted that Messrs. Spinner & Co., were not entitled to maintain the suit, and that the court was not competent to try it. He had been doing a large business as a merchant for several years, and about eight or nine years since began ordering goods from Europe on commission through the plaintiffs. He had from time to time asked them to adjust their accounts and submitted that, if such was done, he had overpaid the plaintiffs. While disputes on that point were pending, he alleged that Messrs. Spinner and Co., with a view to force him to agree to certain terms, sold certain goods he had indented for by auction. The plaintiffs had done that in order to be able to file a suit in the Bombay Small Causes Court to recover the balance due of Rs. 1,494-5-2. The defendant, thereupon, filed a suit in the High Court against them for an account to be taken of the transactions entered into between the parties. That suit was still pending, but in the meantime the plaintiffs had sold other goods belonging to the defendant by public auction and had filed the present suit to recover the alleged deficiency of such sale. The defendant said the suit was unnecessary as the matters at issue were the same as those set forth in the suit instituted by him against the plaintiffs. He alleged the plaintiffs had instituted the present proceedings with the object of annoying him and putting him to unnecessary expense, and with a view to forestall his previous suit. He said the plaintiff's were not justified in selling the goods, and that such sale was illegal. He reserved the right to make a counterclaim and contended the present suit should be dismissed with costs.

The evidence in the case was proceeded with.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MURDER OF A CHILD.

IMPERATRIX VS. SAVITRI WOMAN.

THE accused, widow of one Karnajee, appealed from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who, in September last, convicted her of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Pratt, in his finding, stated that the accused was a Hindu widow, her husband having died about two years ago. She had since then been living with her parents at the village of Rui. About a week before the 2nd June, she went to stay with her uncle and aunt at Kawhe. The accused admitted in the Sessions Court that the object of her going to Kawhe was to have the assistance of her aunt during her confinement. Unfortunately for her, her aunt died four days after her arrival in the village. Her uncle desired her to leave the house, but she refused to go. On the 9th June, the uncle having got information, questioned her as to where the child was. She fell at his feet and told him that she had killed and buried it. She fell at the Patel's feet and pointed out a spot on the [illegible], where she scraped up the earth, and exposed the dead body of a newly born infant. The panch noticed a red mark on the cheeks of the child. The accused was taken into custody and made a confession before the magistrate. The medical evidence was not definite as to the cause of death. It was clear, however, Mr. Pratt said, that the child was born alive, and that the marks on the cheeks were due to external violence to the living child. There was a slight bitterish odour suggestive of opium in the [illegible] and it was possible that the child was given a pill as soon as it was born. If death had been natural, as the accused stated, Mr. [illegible] was impossible to conceive that the accused should have confessed to murdering the child. The account she gave in the confession of the manner of the murder, i.e., pressing a hand over the child's face, tallied with the marks on the face, and the *post mortem* symptoms of suffocation. The immediate burial of the child without information being given to the Patel, the conduct of the accused in falling at the Patel's feet, and the evidence of motive were further corroboration of the confession, and left no doubt in Mr. Pratt's mind as to the guilt of the accused. Differing from the assessors, he found her guilty of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

A PARSEE DIVORCE CASE.

AT the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, the suit filed by Bamonjee Pestonjee Watcha against Pootlibai, daughter of Jeejeebhoy Screwalla, and Pestonjee Bejonjee Mistree, was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and delegates, on Wednesday last. The petitioner applied for a divorce from his wife, Pootlibai, on the ground of her misconduct with the co-respondent, Pestonjee Bejonjee Mistree. There was no appearance for either the respondent or the co-respondent. The respondent's misconduct at Bombay, and at Matheran in Pinto's Hotel, with the co-respondent having been proved, his lordship, agreeing with the verdict of the delegates, passed a decree nisi for divorce, to become absolute after three months; and directed the co-respondent to pay the petitioner's costs.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE results of the following examinations were declared yesterday afternoon at the Bombay University:—

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

There were in all 51 candidates for this examination, out of whom the following were declared to have passed the test:—

2nd Class (In order of merit):—Lallubhai Govindbhai Patel; Jagakinath Roy; Bhakt Narain Samant; Ardeshir Manekji Talati; Dwarkanath Rajaram Vaidya; Jamnadas Lallubhai Desai; Satindra Mohan Ghose; Kaikhusru B. Dadburjor.

Pass:—Tara Charan Basu; Govind Moreshvar Bokil; Umes Chandra Das; Vaman Ganesh Deshpande; Maganlal Dhaneshvar Daruva; Ramchandra Bapuji Kale; Purshottam Damodar Kanhere; Durga Shankar Kar; Mahadev Balvant Karandikar; Ramkrishna Vasudeo Karandikar; Damodar Vishnu Likte; Raghunath Vishu Limaye; Vaman Babaji Mandhle; Harischandra Ganpatrao Mhatre; Nani Gopal Mukerji; Govind Balaji Namjoshi; Manuel Nazareth; Lallubhai Premanand Parkh; Kavasji Pestanji Pavri; Ardeshir Burjorji Spencer; Satya Charan Sur.

The Colonel Patrick French Scholarship has been awarded to Lallubhai Govindbhai Patel.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Out of the 29 candidates, who had presented themselves for the examination, the following were declared to have stood the test successfully:—

2nd class (In order of merit):—Rustomji Hormusji Irani; Parsram Chandumal Thadani; Jotsing Harising Advani; Dhanjishah Edalji Mistri; Paul Braganza; Ramchandra Shambhurao Bapat; Tahemtan Bamanshaw Vakil; Dattatraya Sadashiv Kukade.

Pass:—Ramchandra Raghunath Abhyankar; Harendra Nath Bose; Rustamji Manekji Daruvala; Polician B. Fernandes; Kshetra Mohan Ghose; Ramchandra Krishna Kanitkar; Vasudev Sadashiv Marathe; Chowa Lal Pradhan; Jayme Ribeiro; Damodar Lakshman Sane; Dattatraya Ganesh Sane; [illegible] Nath Sanyal; Sris Chandra Sen; Narayan [illegible] Ramcharan Syam; Vasudev [illegible] Ganesh Tambe.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

WE give below a few extracts from the review prepared by the Municipal Standing Committee of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1898-99:—

FINANCIAL.

The opening gross balance of the year was Rs. 23,25,144-5-5, representing an actual unappropriated net surplus cash balance of Rs. 2,25,501-12-11, exclusive of the minimum of Rs. 1,00,000 required by law. The revenue realizations of the year amounted to Rs. 71,61,911-7-8, making a total sum of Rs. 97,87,055-13-1 to be accounted for in the year. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 73,39,025-12-3, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 24,48,030-0-10. Deducting from this gross balance—Rs. 8,19,471-2-11 for lapsed grants of 1898-99 and previous years proposed to be renewed in 1899-1900, 8,75,554-7-10 for value of reserve stock, and 1,00,000-0-0 for the minimum cash balance required by law, total Rs. 17,95,025-10-9—the net balance remains at Rs. 6,53,004-6-1 only. The sum of Rs. 8,12,546, being the net advance for the purchase of land on the Agripada, &c., estates, has not been taken into account as before in estimating the closing balance, as it has now been included in the expenditure of the year, and thus temporarily written off. The Corporation, however, propose to ask Government to allow the amount to be recouped to the municipal balances by the raising of a loan. The net balance of Rs. 6,53,004-6-1 compares very favourable with the balance of Rs. 2,25,501-12-11 of the previous year, but has been attained by a rebate of Rs. 5,00,000 on account of plague expenditure met from Revenue in 1897-98, against which there are no plague charges debited to current revenue as in the previous year, the whole of the year's expenditure on plague having been charged to loan funds. The total revenue realized (Rs. 71,61,911), though less by Rs. 65,688 than the estimate, exceeded the revenue of the previous year by Rs. 4,53,406.

The total ordinary expenditure of the year was Rs. 70,26,479, which was less than the estimate by over 14 lakhs of rupees. Under each and every item of expenditure the actuals fell short of the estimates, and total actual expenditure was short of the estimate by more than 14 lakhs of rupees, a very rigorous economy having been enjoined on and practised by all Departments to keep moneys available for plague expenditure.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The sum of Rs. 20,22,955 spent on Loan works during the year was distributed as shown in the statement embodied in para. 31 of the Commissioner's Report. In the five years ending with the year of report this expenditure has aggregated Rs. 79,48,049. The largest item is plague expenditure, which has amounted up to the close of 1898-99 to Rs. 35,32,408. Recoveries have been made from Government on account of plague expenditure incurred on their behalf, in addition whereto provisional grants, aggregating Rs. 14½ lakhs, have been received from Government towards the plague expenditure, but have not been credited to plague expenses, pending settlement of the question of the division of such expenses between Government and the Municipality. The total some extended by the Municipality of Bombay on Loan Works up to the end of the year of report aggregates very nearly 4¾ crores of rupees. The total Municipal debt on 31st March, 1899, amounted to Rs. 4,18,54,457, against Rs. 4,11,20,497 on 31st March, 1898, the increase of Rs. 7,33,960 being made up by Rs. 8,00,000, being the amount taken up out of the temporary loan of 20 lakhs for plague purposes arranged with the Bank of Bombay, less Rs. 53,000, being the value of Drainage Loan Debentures paid off during the year, and Rs. 13,040 paid to Government towards the liquidation of the Vehar Debt. Adding to this other liabilities, the Municipal liabilities amounted altogether to Rs. 4,38,08,328 against a total figure of Rs. 5,88,41,631 for assets, made up as follows:—Cash Balance and Invested Sinking and other Funds and Contractors and other deposits Rs. 60,11,808; Advances to Departments and to Contractors Rs. 2,18,651; Municipal Property (including Water Works, Lands and Buildings, Roads, Bridges, &c.) Rs. 5,17,35,608; Reserved Stock Rs. 8,75,554; total Rs. 5,88,41,631. The assets are thus in excess of the liabilities by over a crore and a half of rupees. In the review of the Report for 1897-98 doubts were expressed as to the accuracy of valuation of assets, and a correct re-valuation was suggested. It is noticed that the suggestion is being acted upon. The Sinking Fund Investments increased from Rs. 19,06,597 to Rs. 22,62,415, which [illegible] ly about 6½ per cent. of the total Municipal Debt, excluding the Vehar Debt, which is being paid off by monthly instalments to Government, the Drainage Loan of 1878, which is also being paid off by annual instalments to the public, and the temporary loans taken from the Bank of Bombay.

NEW WORKS.

By the completion during the year of certain works remaining to be done at the "[illegible] Fire Brigade Stations," the eleven fire brigade stations, sanctioned by the Corporation under Resolution No. 5144, of the 14th August, 1892, were fully completed during the year of report. The total cost of the eleven stations has amounted to Rs. 4,03,008 against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 4,57,425. The construction of the "Nasarwanji Maneckji Petit Public Hall" has been delayed by the unfortunate death of its munificent donor, Bai Dinbai Petit. Bai Awanbai Petit, daughter of Bai Dinbai, has undertaken the payment of the donation promised by her mother, and a deed of trust for the payment is under preparation, on the execution of which the purchase money for the site will be paid by the Municipality to Government and the work, all preliminary arrangements for which have been made, will be commenced. The works in connection with the "Transport of town sweepings to Deonar" were nearly completed in the year of report. The Railway line from Kurla to Deonar was formally opened for use on the 12th of May, 1899, and the transportation of sweepings commenced on 7th June, 1899. The work of loading the sweepings at Mahaluxmi and unloading them at Deonar, has been assigned to the Health Department. The B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railway Companies will carry the wagons over their respective lines for payment, the siding at Mahalaxmi will be maintained by the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Municipal expense and the maintenance of the Municipal Railway from Coorla to Deonar will belong to the Executive Engineer's Department. Out of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 8,44,000 for this work, the expenditure up to the end of March, 1899, was Rs. 641,203. The 823 acres of marshy land purchased by the Municipality for deposit of sweepings, are expected to be reclaimed by the cutchra of Bombay in about 23 years, and, when fully reclaimed, to become a valuable Municipal estate yielding an annual income of about a lakh of rupees.

STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

More activity in building operations is indicated by the fact that the 1,071 applications received during the year for permission to build or rebuild were about 33 per cent. more than in the previous year. 33 of these were disapproved on sanitary and other grounds, and the rest were passed on certain conditions. Twenty-eight buildings or parts of buildings fell during the year, by which 7 persons were killed and 31 injured. The total amount sanctioned by the Corporation for street improvement was R. 2,06,735, out of which Rs. 1,11,247 were disbursed during the year and a large liability remains outstanding. An area of 5,232 square yards was added to streets at an expenditure of Rs. 73,661. The Executive Engineer appeals for larger grants for widening streets, and urges that, in view of the steadily increasing prices of land in Bombay, the taking up of all open spaces lying within the "regular lines" of streets should not be delayed, and that the opportunity presented by the improvement of insanitary houses under the Epidemic Diseases Act should be availed of for setting back houses wherever necessary.

ROADS.

The Executive Engineer again complains of the insufficiency of the grant for the repair of roads, the number and extent of which in the City is constantly increasing. The year's grant was Rs. 3,40,000, but Rs. 60,000 of this had to be held back during the monsoon to meet plague expenditure, and when released in November, could not be fully utilized owing to both labour and material being difficult to obtain. Only Rs. 3,12,759 could therefore be spent, and Rs. 27,240 remained unspent. No paving of footpaths was done in the year as it was not possible to provide any grant for the purpose. The Executive Engineer recommends that the annual grant for this work should be renewed. The watering of roads was satisfactorily done. The system of watering by hydrants, which is found more convenient and effective, is gradually superseding the old system of watering by carts.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The City was lighted with 3,873 gas lamps costing Rs. 2,17,874, and 1,769 kerosine lamps costing Rs. 30,932. The Electric Light Installation for the Crawford Markets and the Municipal Office worked fairly well during the year. The expenditure on it was Rs. 11,898.

WORKSHOPS.

The Municipal Workshops continued to be useful and efficient. The value of the works done at them during the year was Rs. 1,26,061, on which a profit of Rs. 14,083 is calculated to have been made.

PLAGUE OPERATIONS.

[illegible] were inspected, out of which 2,213 were [illegible] improvement and 405 to be fit for de[illegible] of improvement. 293 [illegible] the year; and [illegible] They were [illegible] houses

evils will, at no distant date, be to a large extent mitigated by the operations of the City Improvement Trust. Thirty-seven plague camps were erected or old ones repaired and strengthened during the year under review by the Executive Engineer's Department. Latrine accommodation, drainage and cesspool arrangements were provided wherever necessary, and all the camps were lighted with kerosine oil.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The establishment and appliances are reported to have been maintained in a state of efficiency. The water supply at fires was satisfactory in all cases, and the Water Works staff was always promptly on the spot and helpful. There were 115 calls to fires, excluding 5 false alarms. Of these 79 were extinguished by Brigade appliances. In the remainder the attendance of the Brigade was not required or the fires were extinguished before the arrival of the Brigade. The total value of property damaged by fire was Rs. 23,61,918, showing an increase of Rs. 3,63,451 as compared with the previous year. The estimated quantity of water used for extinguishing fires during the year was 2,877,300 gallons, of which 2,720,000 gallons were taken from street mains, and the rest from wells and tanks or from the sea. The fires of 1898-99 show a decrease of 21 as compared with those of 1897-98 and compared with the average of the past ten years a decrease of 1.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Health Officer's Report records another unprecedentedly unhealthy year. Plague continued to defy the combined organizations of Government and the Municipality and prevailed with even greater intensity than in 1897. The first rise of the epidemic was about the middle of December, 1897. On the 9th February a mortality of 347 was recorded, followed by a series of repressions and fluctuations till the 16th of March, on which date and on the 18th of the same month 358 deaths were registered. Then there was a decline and fall up to the end of June, after which till the second week of October there was another rise, but not half so high as in the first three months of the year. Thereafter there was another slight decline, but from the first week of December the mortality again rose. The total mortality of the City (exclusive of still-born) was 51,961, or 63·23 per mille, against 47,896, or 58·28 per mille in 1897. The number of deaths registered as from plague were 18,185 as against 11,003 in 1897. The number of plague attacks which came to notice and were registered were 22,130 against 13,314 in 1897. A good portion of the Health Officer's Report is taken up with an interesting disquisition on plague, the causes affecting it and the measures to cope with it, and elaborate statistics are attached to show its prevalence by class and race, by sex and age, by days and months, by sections and wards, by floors of houses, by places of births, &c. Inoculation was pushed on more vigorously than in the previous year 27,887 persons having been inoculated against 8,142 in 1897. The results of treatment by Lustig's serum are described by the Health Officer as "encouraging to further experiment," but it is understood that subsequent experiments made on a different system of selection of patients have proved less favourable. The plague administration passed from the Plague Committee to the Municipal Commissioner under the orders of the Plague Commissioner with effect from the 1st June, 1898. 10,784 living and 1,569 still-born births were registered, being 1,448 more than in 1897; of the living births 5,640 were males and 5,144 females. Excluding the small community of Negro-Africans, the highest birth rate (per mille) was among Low-caste Hindus, and lowest among Brahmins. Under the re-organization scheme of the Health Department, which came into force on 1st November, 1898, the city was divided into four administrative divisions, each in charge of a Divisional Health Officer. The total gross ordinary expenditure of the Department was Rs. 15,40,720 and its income Rs. 8,02,621. The net cost was therefore Rs. 7,38,099. The special sanitary measures undertaken for dealing with the pestilence necessitate a further extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 3,04726. The above statistics and those which follow will furnish some idea of the amount of work falling on the Health Department. On an average 4,003 men and women, 1,053 scavening and drain carts and 205 night-soil and cesspool carts were at work in 1898; 388,817 tons of garbage, equal to 1,065 tons a day, were collected, removed and disposed of; 172 miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned; 4,229 notices and 2,041 summonses were issued; 1,009 building plans were received and disposed of, and 35,433 cart loads of kutchra were burnt in the Warli Incinerator.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Government grant remained the same (Rs. 42,666), but the contribution from the Municipal Fund was Rs. 80,000 against Rs. 72,748 in 1897-98 and Rs. 59,135 in the year previous. The schools again suffered from disorganization caused by plague. As the epidemic rose the numbers declined, and a few schools had for days not a single pupil. Several schools had to be temporarily closed from time to time as a measure of precaution. The only schools that were able to maintain very satisfactory attendance in spite of the plague were the Urdu schools. The report records with regret that the progress of primary education in Bombay has suffered a check in consequence of the successive visitations of plague. Four new day-schools were opened and six night-schools closed for want of attendance. The number of Municipal schools, therefore decreased from 81 to 79, but the number of pupils increased from [illegible]. [illegible] schools there were 86 against 85 in the previous year, but the numbers fell from 5,912 to 5,8[illegible]0. Of the total number of 9,478 children receiving education in these schools, 6,041 were boys and 3,437 girls. The examination results were on the whole fairly satisfactory.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion the Standing Committee would congratulate the Commissioner on his successful administration of the Municipality during another anxious and arduous year.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following is a list of subscribers to the famine relief fund:—

	Rs.
H. E. Lord Sandhurst	1,000
Bank of Bombay	3,000
National Bank of India	1,500
Chartered Bank	1,500
Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co.	1,000
Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.	1,000
Messrs. Sandy and Co.	1,000
Messrs. Sorabji and Cowasji D. Dubash	1,000
Messrs. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal and Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas	4,000
Mr. Jacob Sasoon	2,500
Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Bart.	1,000
Messrs. Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	2,000
Messrs. Mulji Jaitha and Co.	2,000
Mr. Jamshedji N. Tata	1,500
Mr. Dorab J. Tata	500
Mr. R. J. Tata	500
Messrs. Gordbandas and Mulraj Khatav	1,000
Messrs. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram and Narandas Purshotamdas	2,000
Messrs. Thakersi Mulji and Sons	1,000
Messrs. Jairam Naranji and Sons	1,000
Messrs. Wallace and Co	2,000
Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurji	1,000
Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji	1,000
Mr. Chaturbhuj Moraji	1,000
Hon'ble Pherozshaw M. Mehta	1,000
Mr. Justice B. Tyebji	500
Mr. C. M. Cursetji	200
Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim	100
Mr. Nsoroji M. Dumasia	100

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

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TO YOUR BATH.
THE EFFECT IS MAGICAL.
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WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

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Complete in case with spare glass, main spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

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OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., (Auctioneers.)

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EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

THERE were 35 lakhs of Indian Council Bills allotted in London yesterday of which Rs. 22,00,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 8,80,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 4,20,000 to Madras, the rate obtained 1s. 4 3-32d. at which 5 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. It was announced that 35 lakhs will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' Sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols dropped another 1-8 per cent. yesterday, to 103 1-16. French Rentes remained at 100 1-2; but Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25 24 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1 per cent. lower, at 111 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. higher, at £64 7-8. Discount or short London Bills at 3 months Sight and on 6 months' Sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 4 3 4 and 4 5-8 per cent., respectively. Bar Silver was 3-16d. higher, at 27 1-4d. per oz.; and in New York 3-8 cent., at 59 1-4 cents per oz., Demand Exchange on London being 1-8 cent. lower, at 4·85 1-2 dollars.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 36 3-4s. per 416 lbs, November and December shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the canal, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals Steady. The day's sales were 15,000 bales, and the Imports, 5,000 bales. Spot prices were without change; but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. lower, extreme quotations being 4d. for November, and 3 15-16d. for March-April delivery. The Manchester market was quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York, at 7 9-16 cents per lb.; February Futures were 2 points lower, at 7·32 cents, and May 1 point, at 7·39 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 34,000 bales.

Locally, the cotton market has to-day been quiet in tone, with only a small inquiry. Exporters bought 900 bales Bengal ("Fine," "Good," and "Fully Good,") at Rs. 172 1-2 to Rs. 180, 100 Pachora at Rs. 195, 100 Mooltan, at Rs. 190; and the Mills, 300 Bengal at Rs. 185, and 1001 Saw ginned at Rs. 183.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are 1 an. lower all round; a small business is passing.

This morning's telegraphic reports are of the same tenor as the preceeding ones. The weather is generally bright; at Dhollera it is cloudy.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,707	bales.
Wheat	1,602	cwts.
Linseed	703	,,
Rapeseed	1,010	,,
Gingellyseed	11,777	,,
Rice	80,048	,,

EXCHANGE was slightly firmer at opening this morning at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32 to 1 8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 11-32d. for three months' Sight Credits. The latter were scarce and beyond a moderate amount of Bank Demand taken chiefly by the Bazaar at 1s. 4 1-8d., the enquiry for Bank Paper was very limited. Rates closed as follows in a quiet market:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3 32d.	Per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 11-32d.	,,
Francs	1·71 3-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been weak to-day, at 97 1-2 for Cash, and 97 9-16 for the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with 89 to 90 for Threes.

SHARES.—Beyond an advance of Rs. 20 in Maneckjee Petit Mill and of Rs. 10 in Mofussil Press, there is no change in prices to report this evening.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Raithmoor, 1,990 tons, Captain J. Ashby, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Palitana, 1,234 tons, Captain T Kirr, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 15th November, with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,501 tons, Captain J T Hirst, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Rev H Happrien, Mrs Werdeen, Mr Adai and 80 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Mikado, 2,303 tons, Captain Bayers, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull, (22nd October,) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Smith, and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Butter and three children, Mr. Hayle, Mr. Dewick, Mrs. Ayerst. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 23.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
H M S Pigeon		Mowbray			Royal Navy
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Sutlej		Weston			P & O Co
Byculla	1035	Macdiarmed			M M & Co
Unity	930	Hansen			Bombay Co
Shannon	2180	Wibmer			P & O Co
Chindwara	1502	Hirst			M M & Co
Okara	3138	Fry			M M & Co
Bombay	2019	Fraser			M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Crabbin			T M & Co
Simla	1039	Bamber			M M & Co
Hermod	830	Nielson			Bombay Co
Nasiri	912	Raffin	Jeddah &c.		B & P S N Co
Setos	1152	Carsten			F Meyer
Bhundara	2215	Stunt			M M & Co
Pachumba	514	Skinner			M M & Co
Bengo		Guerreira			Port. Gun Boa

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
G	Starcross	1822	Bennett			J M & Co
K	India	1811	Martinolich	Havre	23-11	A L S N Co
M	Jubeda	2131	Tyadal	Calcutta	25-11	H C Joosab
P	Kagoshima Maru	2710	Nunome	Japan	30-11	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	517	Ahmed	G Port	24-11	Shepd & Co
Bahadari	829	Ahmed	Karachi	25-11	Do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownugar	23-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
1	D Balduino	3144	Canepa	Genoa	7-12	F Baldovino
2	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Liverpool	25-11	W & A G & Co
3	Imperatrix	2353	Morovich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
4	Nudlea	1914	Willis	Zanzibar	30-11	M M & Co
13	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	Aden	24-11	P & O Co
16	Bormida	1199	Delava	China	2-11	F Baldovino

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	21-11	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 14·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Mikado s	Bayes	Hull, Oct 22
	Ujina s	Kilpatrick	Newcastle, Oct 22
	Palitana s	Kerr	Rangoon, Nov 15

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Alboin s	Ritchie	Tuticorin
	Okara s	Fry	Rangoon
	Sirsa s	Kendall	Bassein
	Simla s	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Raithmoor s	Ashby	Calcutta

The steamer Chindwara, Captain Hirst, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Mikado, entered for loading yesterday for Hull via Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—125 cases bar soap, A Shaik Ad

FROM L

Caledonia s—174 cases
J Cooper;
143 ca
co

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CAMA—November 23, Pootlibai, beloved wife of Dr Ardeseer Pestonjee Cama. Funeral will take place at 8 o'clock this (Friday) morning at her Gowalia Tank Road residence.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

PICKFORD—WINTLE—November 14, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, by the Rev Reginald Elson Yates, Herbert Arthur, third son of the late Charles Hampden Pickford, Esq., of London, and King Sterndale, Derbyshire, to Lillian, youngest daughter of the late Henry Wintle, Esq., of Exmouth, Devon.

DEATH.

SPIER—November 17, at Wazirabad, Fredrick Hugh Spier, retired list, aged 68 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1899.

THE war news yesterday was not abundant. Such as it was, it scored some small successes for the Boers. From Durban we learn that the enemy are overrunning the Mooi River District, intent, apparently, on commandeering provisions. The loyal farmers fled panic-stricken to the south, leaving the Boers to take what they required from their farms. A passenger train, proceeding, somewhat rashly under existing circumstances to Estcourt, was shelled, with what results is not stated. Doubtless, the train reversed, and got out of the way before much damage was done. Major Thorneycroft, with a corps of Irregulars, raised chiefly among the Uitlanders, a little rashly attacked the Boers, posted in a strong position from which, having no artillery, he could not dislodge them. He retired after a slight encounter. It is added that heavy fighting was expected to take place yesterday—an anticipation which the military situation in Natal seems to justify. At Kimberley a part of the garrison made a sortie to dislodge the Boers from some kopjes or rocky elevations near the outworks. Though pounded by heavy artillery the Boers tenaciously held the kopjes, but were ultimately compelled to retreat from "their advanced positions," with a loss of nineteen men. The British loss was but trifling. It is not easy to say at this distance whether this sortie was a score for the garrison or for the tenacious Boers who, having withstood it without shrinking, abandoned some advanced positions, which were probably re-occupied next morning. The interesting details of the sortie, so gallantly fought throughout, sent later by our London correspondent, do enable one to say positively which side can claim to be successful. The part of the garrison detailed for the attack on the Boers marched out during a dense fog, which on lifting showed the entrenchment only four hundred yards distant. The garrison threw in a heavy fire of rifles and maxims on the Boers who, completely surprised, fired wildly and ineffectively and retired the British artillery playing on them. On approaching the main position of the enemy the British found them in unexpected strength, only the sustained fire of the artillery prevented the Boers from executing a flanking movement and cutting off the garrison from the city. Further reinforcements hastening up to the assistance of the Boers the British marched back to Kimberley, claiming to have killed nineteen of the enemy, their own loss having been even less. Colonel Scott Turner made a bold attempt to surprise the Boers under cover of a fog and succeeded with the outposts. On attempting to attack the main body he was himself surprised of the superior strength of the enemy and only averted a disaster by well managed but almost bloodless artillery fire, which enabled him to retire within his lines. We learn from Reuter that the British loss during two days sorties with sharp fighting and plenty of rifle and artillery fire, was only one killed and nine wounded. In Natal the onward movement of the Boers columns has given rise to a strong feeling that General Clery should advance at once and by a heavy blow deliver Estcourt. The Boers claim to have repulsed by their artillery a sortie from Ladysmith in the direction of Bulwana. On Tuesday they threw some shells into the camp on the Mooi River, where the Queens, the Devons, the Welsh Fusiliers and Thorneycrofts Uitlanders were encamped. No return blow appears to have been attempted, the Boers being persumably in great strength. Their can now be no doubt that the Transvaal and the Free State have been largely reinforced by Duch sympathisers from Natal, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland and Cape Colony. The important thing in regard to Kimberley is that Lord Methuen's column is advanced to its relief and succour, must now be almost within reach. The Boers must be congratulated on the signal immunity from their ordinary incidents of war throughout the war. The official returns, which, being official, are, of course, punctiliously accurate, show the total number of killed was only 90, and of wounded 200. What will the Natal *Times*, which killed off the 800 in one day, say to this? Meanwhile reinforcements of all kinds are arriving from England. The 1st Dragoons have arrived at Capetown. Two transports brought 3,000 mules; while another h
East London 1,000 m
divi

the market value of its securities. London investors would then deal in Indian paper as readily as in any other form of security, the interest of which being paid in London in the coin of the realm. There is another matter which ought to receive the immediate attention of the Government of India. Owing to some accidental and quite technical difficulty, the clause in the original draft of the Indian Currency Act authorising the coinage of gold into sovereigns had to be omitted, the exact words of the necessary authorisation, to make the sovereign legal tender, expected from England, not having arrived. But the Viceroy promised that a supplementary Bill should be prepared at once to legalise the coinage of sovereigns in the mints and make them legal tender throughout the British Empire. The sooner the omission is repaired, and the coinage of sovereign in the expectant Mints begin, the better for the Government currency policy, and for the interests of the public. That step would hasten a process already in operation, which promises to abolish the time-borrowed custom of hoarding gold. Many of the Native States have large hoards of that metal; if they could get it converted into sovereigns by sending it to the Indian Mints they would certainly do so without loss of time. The gain in immediate convertibility would be so manifest that gold bars would come to be regarded as an inconvenient and clumsy form of security. Since it was announced that gold would be received at the mints and payment made in rupees at the currency offices considerable quantities of gold coin of forgotten dynasties have been exchanged for the more modern rupee. Scarcely a day passes that gold varying in value from a few hundred rupees to, several lakhs is taken to the mints. It has been found necessary to make a rule that small parcels of gold below a certain value will not be accepted at the mints. It is evident that small hoards are being broken up and the gold turned into currency. If the gold could be at once turned into sovereigns the process would become greatly accelerated. People now are beginning to realise that hoarding does not pay; and they desire to have interest on investments in good securities. Gold is bought to the extent of four or five millions sterling annually; it goes chiefly to the Native States, and the remoter and least enlighted parts of the mofussil. But if the mints coin the gold into sovereigns, the latter will be preferred. Being convertible at any moment—which bars of gold are not—they will gradually find their way into circulation, especially when good investments offer in a dear money market. It would be a far simpler matter to put sovereigns into circulation by investment than to invest gold bars. Meanwhile the mints might well be provided with larger staffs so that no tenderer of gold should be refused, even if the amount were only fifty tolas, which is now the minimum fixed, we understand, by a resolution of the Government of India. But the employes at the mints refuse to receive gold that is not in much larger lots, their work in receiving considerable amounts finding them abundant occupation. People desiring to sell gold ornaments would prefer to go to the mints, feeling sure that they would not be cheated. But they are deterred by the rule, and also by the delay, first in getting the certificates, and then in getting payment of the certificates when they present them at the currency offices. Prompt payment would increase the number of tenderers. The Government of India have now in their coffers Rs 5,81,00,000 in Bombay, and £700,000 in London, ear-marked to the currency scheme. This is little short of seven crores. Why should not the Government now coin this gold into sovereigns, and thus facilitate its getting into circulation, so as to establish a real gold currency in the great business centres, and gradually throughout the country? The present scarcity of money would disappear if the gold of the Government and of the public were melted into sovereigns. Once it was understood in England that India was possessed of a gold currency, and that the sovereign was of the same value in this country as in every other part of the Empire, a great stimulus would be given to the investment of English capital.

THE health of Bombay City continues very unsatisfactory, the total deaths being 897, giving an annual mortality rate of 53·40. These figures are abnormally excessive when compared with the statistics of the previous year, the death-rate then being only 34·99, while the quinquennial average is 35·43. Plague shows a decided tendency to increase, but it is probable that the disease is more prevalent than the figures indicate. Owing to the casual manner of registering deaths, to enter a victim of plague as succumbing to another disease is not an insurmountable task, and in the opinion of many is a practice frequently indulged in. It is, however, unlikely, that the abnormally high death-rate is solely due to plague. The effect of the cold winds and nights which we have recently experienced is seen in regarding the deaths due to diseases of the lungs, the victims to which amounted to nearly 300. Fever is also prevalent and carried off 104 persons during the week, while the deaths due to dysentery and diarrhœa are in excess. In the mofussil plague continues to steadily diminish, the deaths numbering less than the previous week to the amount of 500. There were seven cases and six deaths at Karachi, but the death-rate of that city is only normal. In Karachi District there was a decided increase, which is not surprising, considering the virulence with which Hyderabad was attacked. The latter place is still infected, but in a milder form. Plague in Poona City is rapidly disappearing, and continued improvement is apparent in Poona District, the deaths numbering 186 against 241. The epidemic at Surat remains stationary, but in Nasik it promises to speedily disappear, the cases totalling at 9 and deaths at 48, the latter exceeding the former being a sure sign of improvement. Some idea of the extent of the ravages of plague in this area can be formed from the fact that from June 3rd to November 3rd 9,451 persons were attacked, and 7,325 succumbed. There is a welcome

have been operated upon, and 8,000 have submitted themselves to the operation for the second time.

THE pearl and oyster industry of New Caledonia is as yet in its infancy. To those who are familiar with these products, which have been supplied for the last half century, and more, from the coral reefs of Torres Straits, Tahiti. and the Samoan groups, and, later still, from New Guinea, in all of which localities the trade in pearl shells and pearls has obtained the distinction of a regular European market quotation, it may be surprising that the resources of the vast seaboard of New Caledonia and its dependencies have not ere this become known and seriously worked. Acting-Consul Erskine is of opinion that the oversight may be accounted for by the fact that the great mineral wealth of the colony has, no doubt, drawn off the attention of the commercial community; but, since the advent of the present Governor, great encouragement has been given to the development of the other industrial and commercial resources of the islands, hence large concessions being granted by the French Government. Syndicates were formed for the working of pearls and pearl shells on the coast of New Caledonia and the adjacent islands, with the result that at the present moment extensive prospective operations are being carried out to determine the existence and locality of shell banks. There are now two separate parties of concessionaires. The syndicate occupying the whole of the east coast of the island as well as the Chesterfield, Wallis, and Belep groups, is busily engaged in exploring its concessions with the aid of a patent sub-marine apparatus, which is said to be capable of descending to the depth of 100 fathoms, although 40 or 50 fathoms will be all that is required for the present. This machine is carried by a small ketch of about 38 tons, and it appears, from the reports received, to be working admirably and discovering large banks of shells especially off the north end of the island. Some 12 banks of large extent have been discovered and chartered, one of them, according to information given to Consul Erskine, being about four miles long by about 100 yards wide, at a depth of 25 fathoms. The company working the concessions on the west coast, whose head-quarters are at Paris, is stated to be making valuable finds. From one pound weight and upwards of pearls are said to be exported monthly. Large numbers of these pearls are sometimes found in each shell, which is mostly of a small size and called in New Caledonia the "Pontadine," and apparently of small value for trade purposes. The shell banks found on the north coast of the island lie principally in shallow waters and the oyster is collected by the Loyalty Island boys, who are employed for this purpose by the company at a wage of 30 francs (24s.) a month and rations. It is, however, proposed to import native divers from Tahiti, as they are more experienced at the work than the natives of the Loyalty Islands. Very little export of pearls and shells has so far been made, though parcels of a few tons of shells are occasionally despatched to Europe and fetch from £40 to £60 per ton. Some of the pearls are valued at from £20 to £120 each. The concessions already mentioned are granted for a period of ten years, with the option of a further extension of ten years to the concessionaires, who must be of French nationality. Consul Erskine says "If my information can be relied upon, it seems likely that the pearl and pearl shell industry of New Caledonia has a very successful future before it, and will no doubt establish a reputation equal to any of the celebrated pearl fisheries in these latitudes."

CAPTAIN B. J. T. LEVETT, Scots Guards, was appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor from the 7th October.

MAJOR M. A. T. COLLIE, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., Superintendent of Matheran, has been appointed a Magistrate of the second class.

MR. W. O. ALCOCK, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the District of Ahmedabad, is appointed Third Class Magistrate in that district.

MR L. P. WALSH, C.I.E., Political Superintendent, Savantwadi, has been permitted to return to India within the period of his leave.

LIEUTENANT J. G. GREIG, 28th Regiment Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), has been appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor.

MR. C. W. WADDINGTON, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the higher standard on the 7th August.

CAPTAIN G. LAMB, M.B., I.M.S., has been appointed on plague duty, at the Plague Research Laboratory under the orders of Major W. B. Bannerman, M.D., I.M.S.

LIEUTENANT E. E. C. DALGLUSH, I.S.C., Lieutenant H. E. Browne, I.S.C., and Lieutenant O. S. J. Skeen, I.S.C. have been appointed on plague duty in Bombay City.

MR. E. L. CAPPEL, I.C.S., on relief, is appointed to do duty as Collector and District Registrar, Dharwar, and to be member and President of the Dharwar District Local Board.

CAPTAIN G. GUNN, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, has been appointed a member of the Poona Cantonment and Suburban Plague Committee, vice Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Macpherson.

MR. R. M. SLANE, Accountant 1st Grade and Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, has been temporarily appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the ranks of Deputy Examiner, Class I.

MR. E. P. GARRETT, appointed a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Satara. Mr. O. Rothfield, similarly appointed, has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

MR. J. MONTEATH, C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S, on return to duty has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce and Commissioner, first grade.

MR. J. POLLEN, B.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., on

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 21 was 897, giving a death-rate of 53·40 per annum per thousand as against 34·99 the corresponding period of last year, and 35·43 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 105, died from fevers; 7, small-pox; 10, measles; 110, plague 2; cholera; 1, leprosy; 122, phthisis; 58, diseases of the nervous system; 156, affections of the respiratory organs; 42, diarrhœa; 32, dysentery; 53, still-born, 88, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—52 Jains; 33 Brahmins; 2 Lingaets; 8 Bhattias; 418 Hindus of other castes; 104 Hindus low caste; 106 Mussalmans; 27 Parsees; 2 Jews; 36 Native Christians; 3 Eurasians; 3 Europeans, 1 Negro-African; 2 other and unknown races. The total number of births was 313 as against 270 the corresponding period of last year, and 288 the average over the past five years.

THE Punjab Polo Challange Cup Tournament will be held in Christmas week, and the games will be played in Mian Mir and Lahore. The present holders of the Cup are the 4th Dragoon Guards. It is proposed to hold a Horse Show in Lahore in Christmas week.

THE British and Colonial Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Buluwayo (Bucknall Line) has been ordered to proceed to Southampton to load immediately a full cargo of army stores, including traction engines, from Aldershot for South Africa. The Company's steamer Afrikander, which leaves London this week, as a regular liner, also takes out a large shipment of Government stores.

THE Government of India is now reconsidering the rules with regard to the use of churches by Presbyterian Chaplains, and some enquiries are being made as to the alleged grievances by the Army Head-Quarters, on the completion of which a Despatch containing fresh proposals will be sent Home. The present rules, it is understood, will undergo modifications, which will make them more acceptable to the Presbyterians.

THE Punjab Government intends immediately to send 15,000 famine relief labourers to work on the excavation of portions of the Jhelum Canal now in process of construction. The men will be brought up chiefly from the Delhi division. Another batch of 30,000 is to be employed on works extending over some seventy miles between the Ohara and Channu stations on the North-Western Railway. The Multan district authorities are opening out protected forests for free grazing to cattle of stock owners and agriculturists. This will be a considerable relief, and will at the same time probably prevent emigration.

THERE has been an outbreak of cholera in the Shan Waing quarter, Mandalay, since last Sunday, and there have been since then 25 fatal cases, 19 Shans and 6 Burmans. The outbreak is said to be due partly to the swamped condition of the locality and partly to the people there eating largely of the flesh of cattle that have died of lung disease. There was a great deal of beating of drums and clapping and other noises on the night of the 13th in that quarter and other parts of Mandalay to drive away the cholera devil.

THE passenger train which left for Bombay, on Tuesday, took from the Kolar Gold Fields eleven cases of gold, valued at Rs. 7,64,000, to the address of the P. and O. Agent there for shipment to London. This with the previous despatch of Rs. 14,50,037 worth of gold, makes a total shipment for November of 42 cases, valued at Rs. 22,14,037. The working of the cyanide plant of the Coromandel Mine has been suspended owing to there being no sand for treatment. It is expected that the suspension will continue for six months. An additional cyanide plant is being erected in the Ooregum Mine so as to be able to treat 9,000 tons of tailings monthly.

ON the 15th instant, at 11 a.m., raiding party of Kushrogis carried off about 100 goats grazing in a nullah to the south of the camp at Lundi Kotal. It was reported to the military authorities that the goats were Commissariat property; so the Khyber Rifles under Lieutenant Kirkpatrick went in pursuit, accompanied by many Shinwari villagers armed with rifles, the raiders were overtaken, and shots were exchanged, one Shinwari of the Khyber Rifles being killed and one severely wounded. Two Kushrogis were hit, one being killed. All the goats were recovered, and it was then discovered that the animals belonged to the Shinwari tribe who must have known from the first that they were their own goats.

ON the night of the 17th instant, at about 9-30 p.m., firing was heard in the direction of the water picquet near Mishni Kandao. The alarm was sounded, and all troops immediately turned out. It was a bright moonlight night and as clear as day. Two companies of Gurkhas were sent out to the water picquet but the firing only lasted a short time. The picquet post was manned by the Khyber Rifles, who killed three of the raiders and recovered their bodies. They were Kushrogis. The dismiss sounded shortly after the troops had turned out, and there were no further alarms during the night. It has since been ascertained that four Kushrogis were killed and one rifle (Snider) captured. There were evidently others wounded, as blood tracks were found along one of the paths.

SOME time ago the particulars of an extraordinary case that had come to the notice of the police near Rurki was published. A woman suffering from leprosy, it was said had been voluntarily buried alive by her husband, her son and some of the neighbours, in the belief that the sacrifice would stay the transmission of the disease by inheritance to the children. Those concerned in this act of criminal righteousness have now had to answer to the law for the deed. The assessors endeavoured to get them off by boldly holding that the woman had not been buried alive at all; but in face of the free confessions of the prisoners themselves the Sessions Judge could not adopt this conclusion. He found that murder had been committed by the accused in the sincere belief that they were warding off a great peril and apparently with the consent of the woman herself, and he sentenced the five who had had the courage of their convictions to transportation for life all round—as the reward of their want of enlightenment.

THE Indian Chambers of Commerce have received a communication from the Government of India asking for their opinions upon certain proposals which have been made for the removal of restrictions now existing as to the class of business which may be undertaken by the Presidency Banks. The Chambers are specially asked to consider at the same time the question of the sufficiency of the capital of the Banks. This reference raises in a formal way the issues which have been recently, and are now, under discussion as to the expediency of reconstituting the Presidency Banks and of their fusion into one large institution provided with resources adequate to the demands of the large and increasing trade and industry of India. It has been no secret, since the speech s made by the Viceroy and the Finance Minister at Simla a few months ago, that such a reconstitution is favoured by the Government of India, and it also commends itself to the authorities at the India Office.

ACCORDING to a Dalziel's telegram from Rennes a man, who described himself as a representative of Messrs. Rothschild, recently had several interviews with Madame Godard, the owner of the house in which Madame Dreyfus lived during her husband's trial, his ostensible object being to buy the house. The price was fixed at a million and a half francs,

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DETAILS OF THE KIMBERLEY SORTIE.

THE BOERS SURPRISED IN A FOG AND DRIVEN BACK.

LARGELY REINFORCED THEY MAKE A COUNTER ATTACK.

PEACE MISSION FROM PRESIDENT KRUGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 23, 9-55 A.M.

Details of the sortie at Kimberley on the 16th instant are now to hand. Part of the garrison marched out during a fog, and when it lifted, they found themselves within 400 yards of the Boer trenches, on which the British opened a hot fire with rifle and maxim. The Boers taken by surprise fired wildly in return and retreated.

The British artillery, which poured shrapnel into the Boers' position, opened the way for a further advance, which showed the Boers to be in unexpected strength. They made a determined flanking movement, which was checked by artillery fire. The enemy being then strongly reinforced, the garrison marched back to Kimberley.

The *Argus*, published in Capetown, says that a deputation of Transvaal officials, from President Kruger, sailed from Delagoa Bay for the Cape. It is believed that they have been sent on a peace errand.

SORTIE FROM KIMBERLEY.

BOERS DRIVEN BACK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 23, 3 35 A.M.

News has been received from Kimberley stating that on the 16th instant there was a sortie led by Colonel Scott Turner.

The Boers held the Kopjies stubbornly notwithstanding the heavy artillery fire brought to bear on them. They were ultimately driven back from their advanced position with a loss of nineteen killed. The British loss was trifling.

BOERS FORAGING BEYOND THE MOOI RIVER.

LOYAL FARMERS PANIC-STRICKEN.

A PASSENGER TRAIN SHELLED.

RAILWAY WRECKED NEAR ESTCOURT.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT.

BRUSH WITH THE ENEMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 22, 11 P.M.

A telegram from Durban, dated the 22nd instant, states that the Boers were overrunning the Mooi River District. The loyal farmers are flying southwards panic-stricken; most of them leaving their farmsteads at the mercy of the enemy.

Yesterday the Boers shelled a passenger train which was going to Estcourt; they cut the telegraph wires and tore up the rails, wrecking the railway.

A moderate force of Boers invests Estcourt.

On Monday Major Thorneycroft's Irregulars again encountered the enemy. He was unable to displace them owing to the great strength of their position and the want of artillery. After a slight brush Major Thorneycroft had to retire.

Heavy fighting is expected to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ADVANCE OF THE BOERS SOUTHWARD IN NATAL.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Several reports suggest the determination of the Boers of making a rush towards Pietermaritzburg. Their largest force numbering 7,000 men with guns is reported to be 25 miles from Howick under the personal command of General Joubert.

FREE STATERS MARCHING EASTWARD.

Three thousand Free State Boers are marching eastward via Port Nottingham.

BRITISH SORTIE FROM LADYSMITH.

Boer despatches state that a British sortie from Ladysmith in the direction of Bulwana has been repulsed by the Boer artillery.

BOER ACTIVITY AT THE MOOI RIVER.

The Boers on Tuesday threw several shells into the British camp at Mooi River where the Queen's, the Devons, Welsh Fusiliers and Major Thorneycroft's Uitlanders corps were encamped.

No casualties took place.

BRITISH ADVANCE URGED.

A strong feeling exists as to the urgent necessity of a British advance so as to re-establish communications with Estcourt and strike a sharp blow on the advancing Boers.

SORTIES FROM KIMBERLEY.

Colonel Scott Turner led sorties from Kimberley on the 16th and 17th instant, when sharp fighting took place with heavy rifle and artillery fire.

The British casualties were one killed and nine wounded.

THE GARRISON AT MAFEKING.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" states that fever is rife among the garrison at Mafeking owing to the bad water they are forced to drink.

THE BRITISH FORCE AT QUEENSTOWN.

The "Times'" second edition in a telegram from Queenstown states that the troops arriving there are being sent on to take up better strategical positions.

THE SKIRMISH AT MOOI RIVER.

Yesterday's skirmish at Mooi River shows that the Boers have howitzers which outclass our artillery.

THE COMMAND AT MOOI RIVER.

General Barton is in command of the British force at Mooi River which numbers about 2,000 men with a few guns.

THE BOER CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The official returns issued at Pretoria of the Boer casualties since the outbreak of war give killed as 90 and wounded 200.

FRICTION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN CONSUL AND THE BOER EXECUTIVE.

Mr. Macrum, the American Consul at Pretoria, has applied for leave which the State Department has refused.

There has been some friction between Mr. Macrum and the Transvaal Executive in connection with the disbursement of funds for the benefit of British prisoners.

SIR CHARLES WARREN.

Sir Charles Warren sails in the Norham Castle on Saturday.

THE TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The Manchester Port with the 1st Dragoons, the Montezuma and the Corinthia with 3,000 mules arrived at Capetown, and the Revona with 1,000 mules arrived at East London.

THE MARCH ON KIMBERLEY.

CAPE DUTCH JOINING THE BOERS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables to-day:—

The following messages appear in the *Times*—Orange River, November 20th:—All well here. Troops composing the Kimberley column are to march in the lightest order, the officers carrying nothing but a water-proof sheet and blanket. Lord Methuen himself shares the oridinary soldiers' rations.

The people at Colesberg are reported to be joining in the Boer scheme for cutting the railway at Krankuil and attacking De Aar. The Boers are fortified at Enslin Siding and Honeynest Kloof, Capetown. The South African Light Horse are proceeding to the front. They are a splendid body of men, including many Uitlanders, who are anxious to face their late oppressors.

Pietermaritzburg, November 22nd:—The Boers are evidently in force to the south of Estcourt, but it is premature to say that the town is invested. A large British force is at Mooi River. The Boers have mounted guns on the hills.

Mr. Gregorowski, Chief Justice of the Transvaal, and Mr. Dieperink, of the First Raad, have been interviewed. They seemed disappointed that no Foreign Power had come to their rescue, and admitted that the weight of numbers must tell in the end. They would have begun the war three weeks earlier, but the Free State was not ready.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY ILL.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Lord Salisburys is ill with influenza at Hatfield and unable to transact any business.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Masoilia, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left here at 1 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, Nov. 23.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the homeward mails of the 18th instant, arrived here at 1 p.m., to-day.

MILL RIOTS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

A disturbance occurred at Bowreah Cotton Mills last Saturday, where the manager, Mr. Downs, and his European assistants were attacked by a large body of their reelers, who were armed with sticks and pieces of iron. The Europeans eventually fired upon the mob with buckshots, injuring a number of their assailants, and eventually restoring order, but not before they had been somewhat severely handled themselves. A number of arrests have been made, the mill being closed pending, police enquiries.

PLAGUE IN POONA

CITY FREE.

POONA, Nov. 23.

There was no plague cases in the Poona City, the total mortality being 4; in the District 24 cases, 15 deaths; in Talegaon 9 cases, 6 deaths; in Kirkee 3 cases and in Lanauli 1 case.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S.N. Company's steamer Goorkha arrived here yesterday morning.

PENANG, Nov. 22.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, Nov. 23.

The same Company's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadily. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 13-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 ½ per cent. Sterling Loan	111 1-2
3 ½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 7-8
Bar Silver	27 1-4

CAPTAIN WINGATE, 14th Bengal Lancers, has sailed from Calcutta for Wei-hai-wei to take up his appointment as Second-in-Command of the Anglo-Chinese Battalion.

AT Tellicherry, the other evening, Mrs. C. Rosario, was out driving in her dog-cart when the horse shied at a snake crawling along the roadway and the consequence was that she was thrown off her seat and coming down fractured her left arm. Her husband, Mr. Rosario, Assistant Engineer, had her taken to Dr. Lafranais, who promptly attended to the injury.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

I HAVE observed in a certain paper an indignan account of the alleged cowardice of some people in letting a man drown when they might have saved him. The circumstances seem to have been as follows. There were several boats on the Serpentine. One of these, with two young men in it, capsized. Neither of the two could swim. The occupants of the other boats looked on, it is said, without offering any assistance. One of the men sank, the other was rescued by having an oar pushed towards him. Perhaps the circumstances were not quite as I have stated; but they were practically such as these. Now, I ask, was this cowardice? To begin with, what courage did it want to row hard to the drowning man and push out an oar for him? I cannot allow that it was cowardice. Should the spectators have jumped into the water? Not unless they were expert swimmers. It would have been madness to do so; it would have caused the death of two, for the first man would only have been hampered by the unskilled efforts of the second. I used to be, myself, an expert swimmer. Once, bathing in a pool under a small waterfall, my companion, who could not swim, got out of his depth. I had only to push that man three or four feet into a place of safety, and I well remember the difficulty and the danger of so slight an act. Let us consider what happened. It is what always happens with the unexpected. The eyes see what is going on; the mind takes time to understand first what it means, and then what has to be done. These people in the pleasure boats were thinking, no doubt, of their own fine rowing and of the envy and admiration of the spectators on the bank. Suddenly a boat capsizes; they see, stupidly, two heads in the water; before they understand that the men are drowning the danger has become imminent; before they realise what they ought to do one has sunk. Apply this consideration to other alleged acts of cowardice, apathy, and brutality. Put before yourself a mind wrapped in other things, not in the least expectant of what really happened, suddenly, rudely, recalled from its own pleasant imaginings—there was of course no envy or admiration from the bank—and forced to consider this new thing. It takes time; the thing has to be understood. The true hero, you see, is the man who seizes the situation in one moment, and in the next moment acts. The man who only looks on stupidly is no coward necessarily; he is only dull of perception. And now you will be prepared, I hope, to dismiss the Serpentine case with its charge of "Cowadice" as not proven.

In the very last days of autumn—why cannot we use the much prettier word Fall?—when the weather was breaking; in other words, last week, I made up my mind to take a day or two in order to see a place that has been on my conscience for a long time. There are many such places in this realm of England that I want to see. When there is nothing at all left to see I do not think it will be much good staying here any longer. The place belongs to the history of England. Here a noble lord held out against the Queen of Edward II., and was afterwards hanged for his impudence; here the Duchess of Gloucester was tried for sorcery; here Richard II. was confined for a time; here the second Queen of Henry IV. was imprisoned on a charge of conspiring against the life of her son—a curious and mysterious story. This was the place which I desired to visit. It is quite easy to do so, and it can, at a pinch, be done in a single day, there and back, from London: this is, I suppose, the reason why my visit has been put off for so many years. And now I have been there.

The place is called Leeds Castle. It has nothing to do with Leeds in Yorkshire, because it is in Kent; it is about five miles from Maidstone. There is a most noble park, containing the finest trees that I have ever seen even in Kent, the land of noble trees; the ground is gently undulating; at this time of the year the grass is yellow, and red, and crimson with the leaves of autumn that are falling and are not yet decayed. I know not how extensive the park may be, but one carries away a sense of boundless solitude which has nothing to do with measurement by miles. You may feel it on the Worcestershire Beacon, with the houses and shops at your feet; you may feel at at Easedale Tarn among the mountains; you may even feel it in a glade at Burnham Beeches. The ground slopes downwards. Behold a lake, and from the water of the lake the walls of an ancient fortress. This is Leeds Castle. It is not a frowning fortress like Rochester Castle; it is, as it always has been, a stronghold with an outer air of welcome and hospitality. It stands, I believe, on three islands; but this is not apparent from the outside. I must go again, when the house—it is now a country house, as well as a castle—has no one in it, and examine its ancient courts. Most picturesque is the old bridge across the water and the gateway. To live in such a castle would be to put the clock back 500 years. If one were to walk upon the battlements by moonlight one would meet ghosts of kings: one would expect to meet Richard himself wandering uneasily, anxious to talk with anyone who would listen about the sad fate of kings; or Joan of Navarre, ready to explain that charge of conspiracy. It is a most wonderful place; there is nothing like it in England, so far as I have seen, in ancient castles or ancient houses. Stokesay is insignificant; Pontefract a shapeless ruin; Raglan and Ludlow fallen from their former greatness; compared with Leeds. It should be a national monument; it should be made a museum of mediæval odds and ends. The water, the bridge, the buildings over the water remind me of Chenonceaux—the dainty chateau of Diane de Poitiers—but Leeds is vastly superior.

Some years ago, being at Southborough, near Tunbridge Wells, I walked over to see Maidstone, about twelve or fifteen miles' walk. My companion and myself arrived in the ancient "Medway's town" about one o'clock. We looked up the street and down the street. "A very dull town," we agreed. Therefore we took luncheon, and after that the train. And I thought no more about Maidstone. Imagine, therefore, the joy of finding in Maidstone a collection of buildings which form a group as interesting and as beautiful as any in the whole of England. The central building is the church; it is a vast church, one of the largest in the country; perpendicular in style, and very well restored. On the north side stands all that is left of a previous "college": a splendid gateway; a beautiful building once containing the kitchens and the dormitory of the brethren, with a square tower at the end overlooking the river; within the precinct is a house, ancient indeed, but partly modernised, with other gateways and walls. On the south of the church is a long and curious building called the Tithe Barn, and opposite the former place of the Archbishops of Canterbury. Warham lived here—the last of those who occupied the place. Courtenay, the proud Chancellor and Archbishop, died here. I think there cannot be anywhere a more delightful example of a fifteenth century building than this house. And, if you can believe it, the Corporation of Maidstone have refused to take it over and to preserve it as long as it will stand. Is there among all the 30,000 folk of Maidstone no one who will stand up and proclaim the duty of the present in the preservation of the past? History reveals herself in every room of this ancient palace. And the town of Maidstone understandeth nothing! Alas! Poor Maidstone!

Here, however, is a new light upon history. My driver, passing the entrance to certain caves on the way, told me this story. "The caves," he said, "were excavated by the English when the Danes ran them to earth; they dug out them great holes and they hid themselves therein; my grandfather told me that he remembered when his father was a-digging of them, and how he was sent to watch that nobody saw what was going on. When the caves was finished, the English got in and so escaped the Danes." This, you see, gives a new and doubtless the true date to the Danish invasion. Thus it is that history is written! And in this way the late Mr. J. R. Green bamboozled us!

The position of women in the last century, when one considers the subject, leads to many classes or subdivisions. For the moment I pass over the upper levels and come to the women of the lower and the lowest. Be not alarmed. I am only touching on the fringe of a great subject. I have ascertained, without much trouble, that she drank like a man, fought like a man and was as strong as a man. There are pictures of women fighting with fists; pictures of Billingsgate fishwomen tossing men over their heads; records of women drinking and swearing and even playing singlestick and quarterstaff like men. Therefore one is not surprised to hear of many cases in which women enlisted in the army and volunteered for the navy, and were only found out by accident and after they had fought valiantly, and been wounded. One of these man-like women led the mob in the Gordon riots of 1780, and, to escape the consequences, assumed man's dress, became a pedlar, and kept up the disguise for the rest of her life. At Poplar there lived a married pair who kept a tavern. The husband served all the parish offices. After the death of the so-called wife the husband retired and presently brought an action against one William Barwick for blackmail. He knew her secret, and tried to get money by threatening to reveal it. One is happy to say that William stood four times in pillory, receiving marked attentions from the mob in the form of rotten eggs and dead cats, and that he afterwards languished in prison for four years. There is the case of Samuel Bundy, the girl who, under this name, served on board a man-of-war first and a merchantman next. There was a negress on board the Queen Charlotte for eleven years; she became Captain of the Foretop. There were many others, but I will only relate the case of Christian Cavenagh. Her father lost his fortune, and she was taken up by an aunt who kept a tavern. She married the waiter and had three children. This husband was then kidnapped, after the humane methods of the time, and was carried off to Holland, where he had to enlist as a private soldier. When Christian heard of this, she placed her children with a brother and dressed herself as a man and enlisted as a private soldier in order to get near her husband. She was wounded at the Battle of Landen. She was made prisoner by the French, and was carried to St. Germain-en-Laye, where she stayed till she was exchanged. She quarrelled with her sergeant, fought a duel with him, wounded him, and got transferred to another regiment. Again she was wounded. After the Battle of Hochstadt she came upon her husband. But, alas! he was no longer what he had been as regards constancy, and there was a separation instead of a reunion. At Ramillies she was wounded in the head, and while in hospital her secret was discovered. She was permitted to stay with the regiment as cook and sutler, and she was reconciled to her husband, who was immediately after killed in an engagement. She married again, lost her second husband, returned to England, and presented a petition to the Queen, setting forth her case and her services. The Queen gave her a bounty of £50 and a pension of a shilling a day. She married a third time, set up a pie shop, came over to Chelsea Hospital with her third husband, died in 1739, and was buried in Chelsea Hospital with military honours. I think that she deserved them.

I have received two or three letters from Australia, stating that multitudes have been deceived by my statement that letters could now be sent to that colony for a penny. It seems that I was a little "previous." They cannot be sent under 2 1-2d. I am tolerably sorry.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO JUBBULPORE.

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 21.

THE Viceroy and party left Raipur at 8 a.m. On leaving Lord Curzon thanked Mr. Younghusband for his kind hospitality and wished him success in this time of trouble. No doubt the Central Provinces are hard hit by the famine, but the people are inclined to think famine relief works their right and do not express their thanks. Several villagers have not yet gone on famine relief and are eating up their store of grain, including the grain for next year's sowing, consequently the outlook is very bad. The Viceroy yesterday interviewed several "malguzars," or landowners, on two of whom the Deputy Commissioner reported badly for not attending to their work in this time of distress, and living away from their villages. The Viceroy severely reprimanded them before all the villagers, and ordered reports to be sent to him regarding their future work. The local authorities hope this will have beneficial results on other "malguzars" in the district and keep them up to their work. The Viceroy's train stopped for a few minutes at Bilaspur, where the Viceroy interviewed the Deputy Commissioner and the Settlement Commissioner. Several of the party rode in front of the engine, going over the Ghats, viewing the most exquisite scenery and finest shooting jungles in India, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway train running over sixty miles an hour during part of the time. The Viceroy stopped an hour at Umaria Colliery under charge of Mr. Oates. This colliery is in Rewa State and was recently worked by Government, but is now handed over to Rewa. The Viceroy inspected the different shafts and displayed great interest. The Viceroy arrived at Jubbulpore at 8 p.m. and met Mr. Fuller, the Commissioner, General Jefferys and others, and drove to the house of the Commissioner, where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs Fuller.—"Pioneer."

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

DR. JOSEPH BENJAMIN, a private medical practitioner, has undertaken to relieve the distress of the famine-stricken people, who are now seen loitering in the city. Their number amounts to nearly one thousand. Dr. Joseph is assisted in this humane work by Mr. Govindrao A. Patel, LL.B., a local lawyer, and Mr. D. K. Gupte, B.A., the head master of the New English School. Subscriptions are therefore wanted from the public and already the charitable people have come forward and offered blankets, gunny bags, rice and various other articles of food. The principal donors are Mr. Manibhai Premabhai Nagarsett, Mr. Jehangir Pestonji Vakil, the Abkari Contractor, Mr. Mangaldas Girdhar, the Secretary of the Mahajan Society, Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai, Dr. Solomon Ibrahimji and Mr. M. P. Modi.

The manager of the Mahipatram Hindu Orphanage also admits the helpless and the infirm people coming from the famine-stricken parts of the district. There are already 37 boys and 21 girls together with the famine-stricken refugees who are nearly 40 in number.

In the Borodaile Dharamsala, which is situated opposite the railway station, there are two hundred refugees, who are fed and clothed by Dr. Joseph Benjamin, out of the funds raised by him. In the Saranghore hospital there are 60 such people lying, who are maintained by public charity. Pundita Ramabai is expected here on the humane mission for taking charge of orphans and other children, whose parents and guardians are going to desert them.

Four Roman Catholic nurses have arrived from Karachi for the same charitable object of keeping and educating native children who are willing to take shelter under their quarters. These sisters of mercy have opened a school and an asylum for native children here.

Rev. Mr. Andrews, of the American Alliance Mission has already under his care several orphans, who have been deserted by their guardians, during this time of distress.

In Mr. Lely's camp there are now 700, in Mr. Lalshanker's 500, and in Mr. Mollison's camp at Subermati 700 head of cattle. Rinderpest has entirely disappeared in these camps.

A grass depot is about to be established by the Government for the sale of cheap grass. It will be under the supervision of the Collector and will be opened at the Sabermaty, because it is intended principally for the use of the agriculturists of the district. It will be sold in the following order:—1. To the agriculturists and manager of cattle-camps. 2. To the poor people who own cattle and lastly to the public at a moderate price.

Irrigation works have already commenced in the village of Panar, in the Viramgaum Taluka, which will cost four lakhs to the Government. Refugees from Dholka and Dhandhuka are sent by the Government officers for work to that village. Large land-holders with their people were seen working on the famine-relief works here, who have been permitted to work at any time they like by the authorities but the females are entirely exempted from work, who receive full rations allowed by the Government, on the representations of the Collector and the Commissioner. Wheat can be had 15 seers, jowari 17 1-2, pulse 14, rice 3 1-2 and ghee 2 per rupee. There are now 1,26,927 people working on all the relief works in the district.

No pilgrims will be allowed to attend the annual fair held at Waootha, in the Taluka of Dhandhuka, owing to the prevalence of plague there last month.

AT the Bankruptcy Court, on Nov. 3, Mr. Registrar Linklater, upon the application of Mr. W. H. Herbert, on behalf of Mr. James Drew, hosier, Burlington Arcade, creditor for £74, made a receiving order against the Earl of Yarmouth, the eldest son of the Marquess of Hertford, described as of 10, George-street, Hanover-square. The act of bankruptcy alleged was non-compliance with the requirements of a banking notice. The debtor was not represented, all the proceedings being by way of substituted service.

THE NEW GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

MR. CLAUDE HAMILTON A. HILL, who has been appointed Private Secretary to Sir Stafford Northcote, the Governor elect of Bombay, is a civilian of twelve years' standing, having arrived in the country in November 1887. Mr. Hill was a student at St. Mark's School, Windsor, and Emmanuel College, Cantab, and joined the Service on the 5th October 1887. On his arrival in Bombay, he was placed under the Collector of Ahmedabad, and in January 1888 was appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate. He afterwards served in a similar capacity at Ratnagheri and Kathiawar, and in August 1890 was nominated to officiate as Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar. Mr. Hill was placed on special duty in the Political Department from 15th June to 8th July 1891; and was subsequently sent on special duty to Veraval to assess certain indemnities claimed from the Portuguese Government. From July to September of the same year he was attached to the Political Department of the Bombay Secretariat; and from September to December was usefully engaged in the compilation of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1890-91. Having served for another month in the Political Department of the Secretariat, Mr. Hill was nominated Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Bombay, but officiated in the capacity of Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, and as Secretary, sub pro tem., to the Bombay Legislative Council. In these offices he was confirmed in November 1892; and continued to discharge his duties with marked ability, which was officially recognised by his being appointed in Ferbuary 1895 to officiate as Secretary to Government in the Political, Judical, Educational, and also Legislative Departments. Having by intelligent and conscientious work given satisfaction as officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, for about four months, Mr. Hill was, in August 1895, confirmed in that appointment. He went on furlough from October 1896 to April 1897, and in the latter month reverted to his substantive post of Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department. Exactly two years ago, that is, in November 1897, Mr. Hill was appointed to officiate as Political Agent and sub pro tem. First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident of Hyderabad, the duties of which office he has continued to discharge with zeal and ability. Mr. Hill is highly connected, having some time ago married a daughter of Sir Raymond West, Member of Council at Bombay, in Lord Reay's time.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE SCHOOL OF ART.

TO-DAY the Bombay School of Art will be open to visitors with the special object of exhibiting the work which is to be sent to the Paris Exhibition. As the space allotted to India is not large, the exhibits from the School are necessarily confined to a small collection. The speciments, however, which will be forwarded are very beautiful and typical of the best work of the School in silver and copperware and wood-carving. They include silver trays, flower stands, salt cellars, and surais very chastely engraved, while some are beautifully inlaid with enamel. The beaten copper work is also very fine and includes some trays in which an attempt has been made by bronzing to get over the difficulty experienced in getting copper to keep its colour. The specimens of wood carving to be sent to Paris include a blackwood and teak screen very elaborately cut, and a folding round table. The largest piece of work, however, consists of the doors for the Indian trophy which has been designed in the Woods' and Forests' Department at Calcutta. The trophy takes the form of a building, and the doors, the commission for which was given to the Bombay School, are of copper and brass. One of the panels has the figure of a Hindoo girl in relief, and the other is an admirable specimen of copper fret work, the effect of which is heightened by a backing of aluminium. This part of the door is studded in its border by artistic brass bolt heads which give it an appearance of massiveness. The whole of the work down to the very lock has been turned out in the school. An inspection of the workshops is a highly interesting experience. Very fine carpets, after the Persian pattern, are turned out, though by the hand process followed it takes six months to weave one of these handsome articles. The brilliant coloured wools used in their manufacture are dyed on the premises. A large amount of artistic iron work is turned out in the forge. One of the latest additions to the enterprises of the school has been the introduction of house-decoration into the Pottery Department. While the primary object of the school is the teaching of the best and most artistic methods of craftmanship with the view of benefiting the whole of the Presidency, it is also desired to provide the students with a means of livelihood. As there is little artistic pottery ware turned out in Bombay, it has been decided to give the boys in this department a training in house-decoration which will enable them to live. In the other workshops many of the artificers earn very good pay. The modelling school contains a very large collection of plaster work. An interesting feature here is the bust of the Queen which was intended for the Queen's Statue when it was contemplated to decapitate the figure by reason of the outrage committed upon it. That drastic remedy, was however, unnecessary, and the bust which the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art prepared is now destined for the Municipal Council Chamber. There are at present 203 students in the School, this number being slightly less than formerly, owing to the prevalence of plague.

MILITARY NOTES.

THE following artillery officers, on their recent promotion, have been posted as follows:—Captain Harrington, from No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, to the 17th Western Division, Devonport; Captain Morris, from the 24th Eastern Division to the 3rd Western Division, Halifax; Captain O'Connor, from the Native Mountain Artillery, Gilgit, to the 10th Southern Division, Portsmouth; Captain Cotter, from the 4th Hazara Mountain Battery to the 21st Eastern Division, Sheerness; Captain Bullen, from the 5th Mountain Battery, Kala Bagh, to the 3rd Southern Division, Portsmouth; Captain Paine, from the 4th Hazara Mountain Battery to No. 15 Siege Train Battery, Southern Division, on its arrival in India; Captain Wynter, from No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, Bhamo, to No. 2 Depot, Western Division, Scarborough; Major Handley, now undergoing the Gunnery Course at Shoeburyness, to the 26th Eastern Division, Bombay.

Major Molesworth, 11th Southern Division, and Major Barlow, 7th Eastern Divison, have been permitted to exchange.

Colonel Martin, Deputy Adjutant-General in India, takes 90 days' privilege leave to England from the 2nd December.

Captain Hill, 20th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Mhow.

Colonel J. H. Newman, Principal Medical Officer, Lahore district, retires shortly, and as at present arranged Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Joubert, of the Calcutta Medical College, succeeds him.

Lieutenant-Colonel Perry, Professor of Surgery, Lahore Medical College, goes to Calcutta Medical College early in the new year to take the place of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Sanders, who retires.

ADMIRAL CAMPION has made an important contribution to the solution of the Andree mystery by means of a letter from his nephew, who is in charge of the most northern post of the Hudson Bay Company. This officer relates a story derived from native sources that a party of Eskimaux met four white men up north shooting deer, and, thinking that they were shooting at them, killed two of them. There was, moreover, said to be a big, round thing up north full of tobacco, clothes, ammunition, etc. Now it is needless to point out that native rumours of this kind are to be received with the greatest caution; they are frequently mere bazaar reports, and almost invariably inaccurate in details. But experience shows that the main gist of the rumour is also frequently correct, and in this particular instance the existence of the "big, round thing," obviously the balloon, seems a most unlikely idea for any native to invent merely out of his own head. At any rate, the story affords the most tangible clue that has yet been discovered as to the fate of the explorer, and we hope that some means will be found of following it up.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

YESTERDAY afternoon an adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held at the Municipal Buildings; the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed congratulated the President on his name appearing in the *Gazette* that day as a member of Council.

MARKET ACCOMMODATION IN MANDVIE.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, in accordance with notice, moved that the Commissioner be requested to submit an estimate for erecting a small shed on the Municipal ground opposite the West of the Musjid station to accommodate the squatters who sell fruit and vegetable in the Kazi Syed Street, and to report whether such accommodation would bring an adequate return in the shape of fees. The motion was adopted.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved:—That in view of the loud complaints about the insufficiency of the water supply in the different parts of the City, the Commissioner be requested to issue instructions to the Water Engineer to re-arrange the hours of the water supply and the distribution of the pressure in the different parts of the City, so as to provide a sufficient quantity of water to people living in houses on the top stories, especially in houses provided with water closets. He referred to the frequent complaints about insufficient pressure. In several localities water was given at high pressure between one and two o'clock during the night and the whole of the Standing Committee were of opinion that this hour was most inconvenient and lead to a great deal of waste of water, because people kept their taps open all night. He suggested that in these cases the high pressure should be given between four and six o'clock in the morning.

Dr. Master, in seconding the motion, referred to several instances of public waste of water.

Mr. Wadia thought this an inopportune time to bring forward this matter as the Standing Committee had appointed a committee to consider the question. For some time the water supply had improved greatly. He recommended that the motion should be withdrawn.

Mr. Dhondy inquired why there were such complaints as to the water supply this year when the water in the lakes was at the same height as in previous years.

Mr. McDonald replied that perhaps Mr. Dhondy would not agree that he should have plenty of water now and be absolutely without it for two or three months afterwards, which was quite possible.

Dr. Bhalchandra agreed with Mr. Wadia in suggesting the withdrawal of the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta thought the various speakers had forgotten that they had asked Mr. Santo Crimp to give a report on the water supply distribution, and he preferred to wait until that report was before them.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin supported the motion.

The Municipal Commissioner said the water question would come up, not only on the report of Mr. Santo Crimp, which, he hoped, would be before the Corporation at the December meeting, but also on the report of the water committee. A list had already been published of the times at which water would be supplied at high pressure. The motion suggested that these hours should be rearranged, but did not give any suggestions as to what the rearrangement should be. The representatives of the ratepayers could tell them best what changes should be made, and if they did that the Water Department would be very glad to meet them.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said the statement of the Commissioner met the object of his motion, which he therefore withdrew.

THE REPORT OF MR. SANTO CRIMP ON BOMBAY DRAINAGE.

THE COMMISSIONER TO PREPARE ESTIMATES.

The Commissioner asked for urgency for the consideration of the letter of the Secretary forwarding Mr. Santo Crimp's report on the drainage of Bombay. It was, he said, desirable to have this matter settled as soon as possible and especially as Mr. Santo Crimp was in Bombay.—Urgency for the matter was unanimously granted.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta thought he might congratulate the Corporation upon having at last come to the time when they could practically deal with the question which had perplexed them so much. Alluding to the previous reports on the drainage and subsoil water, he said he thought the Corporation did wisely when they called in the expert assistance of a gentleman like Mr. Santo Crimp. He believed some members of the Corporation and some of the public were opposed to the Municipality spending money upon taking an opinion of that character. But now that the report was before them they were perfectly justified in congratulating themselves on the excellent and practical report they had got. One point Mr. Santo Crimp had brought out very clearly was the fact that the Bombay clay soil was just like that of London, and he pointed out the consequences resulting from that. It seemed to him (the speaker) that they could not shilly shally with a report like that of Mr. Santo Crimp. The first practical measure they should take was now to ask the Commissioner to base proposals on the report, prepare detailed estimates of those proposals, and recommend the order in which the work should be taken in hand. It was not necessary to take up all the work at once. He therefore moved that the Commissioner favour the Corporation with his remarks and suggestions on Mr. Santo Crimp's report on surface water disposal and subsoil drainage, together with the estimate of the cost of such proposals as he would recommend to be taken in hand at once. As Mr. Santo Crimp was in Bombay the Commissioner might be able to ascertain from him more definitely the order in which the work should be taken up. He did not think he should conclude moving a resolution of this sort without tendering to Mr. Santo Crimp the best thanks of the Corporation on the excellent report he had made on the subject referred to him (Hear, hear).

Dr. Katrak formally seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted without discussion.

THE SURVEY OF THE CITY.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Metha, in accordance with notice, moved: That the President be requested to earnestly invite the attention of Government and the City Improvement Trust to the great desirability of having a general survey made of the City for the purpose of properly carrying out the requirements of section 26 of the City Improvement Act, it being extremely difficult, without such a survey to gauge the relative value and proper sequence of the schemes which the Board may notify from time to time. He said that he was obliged to give notice because of the experience they had acquired in sanctioning schemes under the Improvement Trust Act. It was impossible for them to know what the Board intended to do and how they wished to proceed in the matter of these schemes. The Legislature distinctly comprehended the necessity for a general survey of the city.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion.

Mr. C. N. Wadia, Professor Muller, Dr. Master, and Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kashinath supported the proposition.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee said that before the scheme was definitely settled, the Municipal Commissioner had been serving hundreds, if not thousands, of notices on owners of certain houses which required certain improvements. Some of these house-owners had to spend large sums of money for these improvements, and it so happened that these improved houses were subsequently taken up by the Improvement Trust for the purpose of being pulled down. The poor house-owners were great sufferers accordingly. He suggested that the Municipal Commissioner might be asked to put a stop to further serving such notices. If Mr. Mehta would accept his suggestion as a rider, he would be saved the necessity of moving it as an amendment.

Mr. Mehta said that he could not accept the suggestion as a rider as it was not a cognate subject.

Mr. Horumsji contended that it was, and expressed his desire to move it as an amendment.

The President said that such an amendment would be out of order.

The proposition was then put to the meeting and carried.

OBSTRUCTIONS ON PUBLIC ROADS.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, in accordance with notice, moved: That the Corporation are of opinion that the rights and privileges which the people have enjoyed so many years of putting chairs, benches, and lights, without interfering with public traffic, on public streets on the occasions of certain funeral and religious ceremonials, should not be interfered with.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula moved: That a Committee be appointed to consider and suggest means for removing the great inconvenience and hardship entailed upon the public by insertion of the following clause in all licenses issued by the Municipal Commissioner under section 313 of the Bombay Municipal Act:—'No lights will be allowed to be placed on public road.'

As the two motions were of a cognate nature, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin withdrew his motion in favour of Mr. Jaffer's proposition, which was after some discussion carried.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES FOR MANDVI.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, in accordance with notice, moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Executive Engineer one or more detailed improvement schemes for the Mandvi Ward, with such estimates as would be possible regarding the cost thereof.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta pointed out in the course of discussion that it was not advisable to obtain estimates for any particular improvement scheme, but that a general survey should be made of the whole city.

Mr. Jaffer withdrew his motion.

THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin moved a proposition drawing the attention of the Commissioner to the verdict of a coroner's jury in reference to the collapse of a house in Chunam Kiln Street and requesting him to recommend means by which the speed of building walls and buildings could be regulated, and supervised by the Municipality.—The motion was adopted.

THE CONDITION OF HOUSE GULLIES.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas the Commissioner was requested to obtain a joint report from the Executive Health Officer and the Executive Engineer on the condition of house gullies generally in the City, their effect on the public health and the best means of maintaining them in a proper condition.

After the consideration of several minor matters the business of the meeting was concluded.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BHOWNAGAR, Nov. 21.

On Wednesday last several dacoits appeared in a village called Amerdi, near Dhari, and demanded arms from the villagers, who did not comply with their peremptory demand. A free fight ensued, in which two of the villagers were killed.

Another crime was committed at Bhanwad, under Jamnagar, where some Budmashes went to a field to steal sheep, but were opposed by the shepherds, and in the fight two sheperds were killed.

A third outrage is committed near Junagad, where a dead body was found with wounds on the head, evidently inflicted by means of a hatchet. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition. Up to Saturday evening none had turned up to identify the body.

Heavy traffic of grain on this side affords employment to a number of people who would otherwise have to go on relief works.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 21.

Mr. Brewin having completed the investigations in the matter of the poison-plot affair sent in his report, and left here on last Wednesday for Poona. His report, it is said, establishes the innocence of all the parties that were arrested on a charge having part in a plot that had no existence and attributes the origin of the false charges to some person or persons connected with the Residency compound. The report that Mr. Brewin's services were withdrawn by the Government at the close of the case against Mr. Fernandes and the other co-accused in the case, was not correct. On hearing from the Political Agent about this unfortunate affair, the services Mr. Brewin were offered to the Durbar who, however, acting under the advice of some important officer, refused the offer and asked for other men. The Durbar found out its mistake, although, at the close of the investigations by the Bombay Police, the Durbar requested the Government to depute Mr. Brewin who re-investigated the case.

Colonel Wray left on Saturday again for Mahableswar, where Mrs. Wray has been staying. He is expected to return this morning.

Mr. Sabnis, the Dewen, has taken seven day's casual leave, as he has been suffering from Malarial fever which has been prevailing here during the past few days. Mr. Krishnajee Narayan Pandit, the Chief Judge, is, acting for the Devan.

At Nawnihal, in the Petha of Gadhingloj of this State, a docoity was committed abouttwo month ago on a large scale, the whole of the villagers having taken part in the proceedings during early part of the night and looted the house of a wealthy Goojar who was the money-lender of the place. The police succeeded in recovering some part of the property, and made more than hundred arrests, who are all committed by the magistrate to take their trial at the Sessions Court. On account of the plague and quarantine the trial has been ordered to take place at Gargoti, which is about thirty miles south-west of Kolhapur, and Mr. Gokhale, who is also the Joint Sessions Judge, is proceeding there to try the case, which will occupy some time. The Goojar's application for a special police-guard being posted at the village has been sactioned.

Notwithstanding the rapid exodus of the people from the town the plague is increasing. All the Vernacular schools are ordered to be closed. The plague is following the people who are now going to live in their fields. It is feared that the disease may increase as the cold season advances. Inoculation is being encouraged.

The Government of Bombay having accorded its sanction to invest with powers in their respective estates, the Chiefs of Kapshi, Sarlashkan and Himmatbahadur, all pety cheifs under Kolhapur State, arrangements are being made for the ceremony. All these young cheifs have received fair education and also a model training under Mr. Candy, and promise to be successful in administrating their States. Sarlashkan is well-known for his love of athletic sports.

It is decided that the widowed lady of the junior family of the Chiefs of Miraj whose estate is known as the Mala State, shall take in adoption to succeed the late deceased Chiefs, whose estate is known as the Mala State, shall take in adoption to succeed the late deceased Chief, who died during minority, the younger son of Shrimant Balasaheb, the Chief of Kurundwad. The adoption is to take place shortly.

Owing to the departure from the town of most of the grain dealers the scarcity has become hard to bear for most of the people. The water scarcity is also increasing and reports have come from the villages that the people have begun to dig into the dried up nullas for water, a process to which they generally have recourse during the last days of the hot weather. What will be the condition all around about a couple months hence is a matter of sore anxiety, both to the rulers and the ruled. The Maharaja is at Panhala.

THE CRY OF THE STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Of late, scarcely a University examination passes by, but one has something to say and something to complain about one question paper at least, if not about many more at a time. But, to acknowledge the truth, such cries are not altogether unwarranted.

The algebra paper set at the Previous examination of the year 1898 was the subject of severe comment, and was condemned as unmistakably oversteping the limits assigned to the examiner. This year's paper outstrips its precursor in its stiffness. The cry raised in 1898 had made the examinees hope for better things in future; but hoping and realizing that hope are different things. The examiner loves to advance by rapid strides, and the students must, at all costs, keep pace with him. If they fail, as fail they must, to be equal to the progress demanded, they must contentedly 'fall and perish by the wayside.' The examiner *will* have his own way.

It is a pity the moderator so recently set on his legs has not achieved anything substantial. He seems to have deserted the cause of poor students and gone over to the other side. They may well say "Et tu Brute!"

Will the cry of the students fare no better than a cry in the wilderness? But there are some who will extend

A HELPING HAND.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Aburto J G
Adams G T
Anantaram Bulli
Anderson G L
Baldwin Haughton
Bean P H
erger Elvira Mrs
Blunt E Mrs
Boyd W H
Brown A Miss
Brown A O de Miss
Brown W H
Bradsgate G H
Bruce A F
Bruce E H R
Burnes L M
Chanaller George Mrs
Clay Miss
Coles E M Miss
Compton Mrs
Cook David Austin
Cook J
Coombs Miss
Cooper May Miss
Crosthwait H R
Curtis Miss
Dowden Mrs
Doyle Miss
Edgell Miss
Elliot Mrs
Farrar Mrs
Fennell M Miss
Finney J C D Mrs
Forbes A
Forbes J S
Forrest E
Foster W
Fowke R W
Frazer J Mrs
Frazer J S Mrs
Freeman F Mrs
French G Mrs
Fulmandikar A M
Galloway Mrs
Gill Mrs
Grey Madge Miss
Greenhalgh Mrs
Haggett Mrs
Harols E C
Harper
Hogde H A
Hughes Mrs
Hume W V
Itzkowich Solomon
Irving M V Miss
Jansen J
Jawad M M
Jeffreys Mrs
Jellett Holmes
John E
Johnson E V Miss
Johnstone T
Koll C
Lane W
Leigh C M Miss
Liddy Boustead
Macnaghten Miss
McKelvie Geo Rev
McLinton C
Mitchell C H
Mitchell H C
Mohamad Hoosein Kalasi
Moscovice Rosa
Murray Jean Miss
Myat A
Newman Wm J
North P B
O'Conor K Miss
O'Hara Sarah Miss
Oldham Miss
Pandova Nath Singh
Parel Mr
Perrett F
Peterson P
Pillay J S Narayanaswamy
Pope L C Miss
Powley Francis A Mrs
Prebble J C
Rahimbhoy Mohamad
Rahmut Ali
Read Miss
Richardson J H Miss
Robb Cecil
Roberts Mrs
Robinson H Douglas Mrs
Rogers E Mrs
Rosenthal Leon
Roberts James Haninington
Savil L W
Serpers Elizabeth Miss
Singer Rudolf
Singh Baba Inder
Staples E Mrs
Stewart George
Stroth Edwards
Sykes J Mrs
Tata W
Taylor E Davis Mrs
Taylor G H
Taylor J Miss
Tennon Mrs
Thackeray Mrs
Tod F Temgs
Toomey Mrs
Foote J A
Turner Miss
Umpherson Alice Dr
Verbeck Charles
Voge R
Vogt C J H R
Walferstan Miss
Watkins A J W
Williams A
Williams F G
Williams J M Miss
Williams Watson Miss
Willshur H J Mrs

A Dalziel's telegram, dated Naples, November 2, says:—Peter Kandes, aged forty-six years, master of the British sailing vessel St. Clair, has been arrested on a charge of murder. It is alleged that while intoxicated, he shot dead with his revolver a woman who came begging to the vessel. The St. Clair is a wooden schooner of 112 tons, and belongs to Plymouth.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"— Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE RIGHTS OF A HOLDER OF A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, disposed of a case, in which Cassumali Chaivalla, sought to recover from Sorabji P. Massani the sum of Rs. 600, being the amount of a promissory note, dated the 26th November 1896, executed by the defendant to one Mynn, or order, and endorsed over by Mynn to the plaintiff. Mr. Cowasjee B. Sethna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader represented the defendant.

It was contended, on behalf of the defendant, that as the plaintiff was not a bona fide holder of the note, he was entitled to credit for Rs. 350 paid by him to Mynn, and he was liable to pay to plaintiff only Rs. 250 the balance.

Mr. Cowasjee Sethna, on behalf of the plaintiff, argued that plaintiff being holder in due course of the negotiable instrument passed by the defendant, was not bound by the payments made by the defendent Mynn, and that in spite of those payments his client was entitled in law to recover the full amount.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, observed that the first question was one of fact—viz., whether the defendant had paid Rs. 350 to Mynn as alleged. That payment was alleged to have been made in four sums of Rs. 100, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 100 respectively. The first two payments were made by means of cheques on the Yokohama Specie Bank, and the defendant had produced a letter from Mynn, acknowledging one of those two payments, and as to the last two payments, though no doubt since July, 1898, the defendant had been shown to have been in difficult circumstances, he had made the payments between January and May 1898, during which period he was in the service of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co, getting a fair salary and commission. The defendant had sworn to those payments, and there was no evidence on behalf of the plaintiff to contradict the defendant's oath, and unless, therefore, that oath was outrageously false, he did not feel warranted in disbelieving it. He, therefore found as a fact that Rs. 350 had been paid by the defendant to Mynn. The next question was one of law viz, whether the defendant could claim credit for the payment of Rs. 300 as against the plaintiff. As to this, his Honour remarked that the promissory note was passed in November 1896 and was payable on demand. The law was clear that the drawer of the note could not plead as against a bona fide holder a payment made by him to the original payee before the note had become due, for the holder would be justified in supposing that the drawer had not made any payments on the note before the note had become due. The question in the case, therefore, was, when would a note payable on demand, be said to be overdue? It seemed that there was no English case on the point, and he was inclined to follow the American case cited in Chalmers on bills of exchange, were it was held that a person to whom a note payable on demand was transferred eight months after the date of the note would take it, subject to payments made to his transferer. Here the note passed in November 1896, payable on demand, was purchased by the plaintiff in August 1899, and that circumstance, together with the fact that the plaintiff had been given by Mynn three letters written to him by the defendant, and which the plaintiff had now produced in Court, certainly made it incumbent on the plaintiff to inquire of the defendant, before he got the note transferred to himself, why the note had so long remained unpaid. He was, therefore, prepared to hold that at the time when the plaintiff got the note endorsed in his own favour, the note was overdue in law and according to that view the plaintiff would not be a holder of the bill in due course as defined by section 9 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, according to which such a holder must be a person to whom a bill has been endorsed in good faith for valuable consideration and before the same had become payable. He, therefore, held that the plaintiff could only recover from the defendant Rs. 250, the balance due on the note, and passed a decree for the plaintiff for that amount and costs thereon.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	9	1	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	6	0	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	1	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	2	11
G Mahim and Worli	3	0	11
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0		21
Total	36	14	145
Total plague deaths to date	60,126	53,176	
Same date last year 1898	8	6	70

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD OF NOVEMBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid fall at Lahore, Sirsa and Agra the pressure changes have been small. Readings are highest in Rajputana and Lower Sind and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at several of the reporting stations and the force has been strong at Negapatam and generally light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places, the excess being large in several districts lying to the north of Latitude 20°. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Surat and the lowest 53° at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Humidity changes are generally small and the skies are more or less cloudy in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Berar and at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Khandwa, Indore, Neemuch, Bhavansgar-Para, Ajmere, Jeypore and Lahore.

Rain amounting to 0·22 cents has been received at Negapatam.

The weather appears to be slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon and at or about Negapatam and Trichinopoly.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

Thursday: Pressure has fallen briskly in the Punjab, and has been steady or has fallen slightly elsewhere. Pressure is normal in Rajputana and adjacent districts, and in excess in all other parts of the country, the excess being largest over north-east of the Bay. Srinagar reports another light shower of rain. No telegrams for two days have been received from the remaining Kashmir stations, which, probably, is due to bad weather over the inner Himalayas. A few light showers are reported from the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon. The temperature has risen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and N.-W. Provinces, and has fallen briskly to rapidly in Sind, Gujarat, Central Provinces and Berar. The mean temperature is in very large excess in the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, and in moderate to large defect in Burma.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th November, 1899.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 25th instant at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th November, 1899.

1. There will be no Commanding Officers Parade on Saturday next the 25th instant.
2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No 4731 Vol A Baker, No 4732 Vol R Haller and No 4733 Vol J L Collins to "B" Company and No 4734 Vol R E Osborne to "D" Company.
3. There will be practice for all Buglers of the Corps at St Mary's College Byculla at 4-30 p.m., on Tuesdays until further notice.
4. The Range will be reserved for "C" Company on Saturday afternoon the 25th instant. The train for Coorla leaves the Victoria Turminus at 3 p.m., (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SHELLS AND SHELL FIRE.

To enlighten those who are eagerly following the descriptive reports of the battles in South Africa some brief account of the varieties of artillery fire, and peculiar conditions suitable to the employment of each, may not come amiss. It may be stated at once that with one solitary exception—the spherical star shell made for the 6·3-inch Howitzer—all modern artillery projectiles are of elongated conoidal form, and that forged steel has superseded cast-iron in their construction, for the very simple reason, that the former material gives a longer projectile with thinner walls, and that, consequently, a larger bursting charge and space for more destructive factors, can be obtained with the same total weight.

COMMON SHELL.

Common shell have been described as "locomotive mines," and are intended principally for the destruction of material and for range-finding purposes, though they are sometimes used, at both short and long ranges, against troops in mass, or against troops in line. It is desirable that a common shell should contain as powerful a bursting charge as possible, and efficiency in this respect has been much increased by the adoption of lyddite in lieu of powder. Except for range-finding purposes, common shell are rarely fired by field batteries, and never by horse batteries. They are pre-eminently the projectiles for field howitzers, and in the new 5-inch variety of this weapon, which is to supersede all others, they weigh when full 50lb., and contain a lyddite bursting charge of 5lb. 1oz. An incendiary star, consisting of a brown paper cylinder about 2in. long, paraffined and filled with incendiary composition, and primed at each end with a quick match, is inserted in the plug-hole when the object is to destory buildings or stockades. Common shell are exploded by means of percussion fuzes, which ignite on striking the object or ground. The limit for error permissible in the case of common shell is very small; it must burst at or close to the object to be effective. Common shell are painted black. Double shell, a more powerful variety, are distinguished by a blue point.

SHRAPNEL.

This projectile is used against troops in all formations. It contains a bursting charge, placed either in the base or in the head—the latter is the latest pattern—just sufficient to open the shell, and a number of bullets, which are thus liberated in their flight at the proper moment, rain down over nearly an acre of ground. The shrapnel shell used by the 12-pounder Horse Artillery gun contains 162 bullets, those by the 15-pounder field gun 210 bullets, and those by the 5-in. field howitzer from 313 to 350 bullets. The striking effect of the bullets is dependent upon the remaining velocity of the shell at burst, and upon the exact timing of the explosion, so as to inflict the most destructive consequences on objects aimed at. Although shrapnel may be used effectively with percusion fuzes, on occasions when it can be fired at short ranges over hard ground, time fuzes are those on which its explosion practically always depends. Great nicety, therefore, has to be observed in the elevation of the gun and boring of the time-fuse to make the projectile thoroughly effective, but once the correct range has been ascertained there is—in the open, at least—no more deadly and demoralising fire in existence. To obtain the range sighting shots of common shell are frequently fired, for this projectile gives forth a fine puff of smoke on graze, and it is a much simpler matter to judge of an error in range by a shell bursting on the ground than if exploded in the air by a time-fuze. But where common shell are not forthcoming, shrapnel must be fired with percussion fuzes till the range is ascertained. At very long ranges the angle of descent necessitates the explosion being timed to take place right over the object aimed at; at very short ranges, where the angle of descent is practically nil and the velocity of the projectile unimpaired, the shell should burst from fifty to one hundred yards in front. It should be noted that against an enemy under temporary earth cover or crouching behind boulders of rock the distantly discernible effect of sharpnel fire is often deceptive—that is to say, the hostile artillery may be silenced and the ground apparently swept bare of its defenders, yet little real damage has probably been inflicted. Indeed, as opposed to the Boer in his favourite style of defensve tactics, the efficacy of shrapnel fire is much discounted. High-angle fire—that is, fire directed from guns at a greater elevation than 15 deg.—with any charges, and with common shell as the projectile, would doubtless do much towards lessening the terrible list of casualties suffered by our storming parties. Shrapnel shell are distinguished by a red point.

CASE SHOT.

Case shot will be found with all guns on field service. It consists of a thin metal cylinder, packed with balls. The case breaking by the discharge, the balls are all liberated by the time they reach the muzzle, and spread over a considerable space. If the ground in front of the enemy is hard or stony, the balls will ricochet and the result be more effective. Case shot is used only up to 500 yards, and must never, of course be fired, like common and shrapnel shell, over the head of one's own troops. Shrapnel shell loaded the reverse way, without plug or fuse, may also be used as case.

STAR SHELL AND ROCKETS.

Star shell are made for the 6·3-in. howitzer—a weapon almost obsolete—and for the 2.5-in. and 7-pounder guns. They are simply illuminating agents, and are used for lighting up an enemy's position in night operations. They must not be confounded with incendiary stars. At one period rockets, fired from tubes, were largely utilised in civilised warfare, especially against cavalry, convoy trains, &c. To-day, however, the great range of ordinary artillery nullifies their use, for rockets can inflict little damage beyound a range of 1,000 yards; hence they are relegated to savage warfare, where even their moral effect, on which they mainly rely, is growing less. Consequently, rockets are now never included in artillery equipment unless specially ordered.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL DAMAGE.

Other distinguishing marks on projectiles may here be added. A white band signifies that the material is steel, a red band that the shell is filled. The monogram of station and date of filling are marked on all field projectiles. Lastly, it should be pointed out that the efficacy of artillery fire rests almost, if not quite as much, on moral as on physical effect; for, compared with that of small arms (which must be fairly accurate or it will only embolden the enemy, the actual results of shell fire as man-killing agency, directed, as it generally is, against troops under cover, are but small. It speaks volumes for the courage of the Boers that they should have stood their ground in the way they have done hitherto after the tremendous preparatory artillery fire they have been subjected to. The best troops in the world, though suffering but an infinitesimal proportion of losses, have in similar circumstances often broken down under the moral strain which the terrifting influences of shell fire create *Daily Graphic.*

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The *Hupao* received yesterday (Oct. 26) a wire from its Peking correspondent to the effect that the Tsungli Yamen had received from the Russian Minister in Peking a most haughty and aggressive dispatch sternly prohibiting the Chinese Government from engaging Mr. Yano, Japanese ex-Minister at the capital, as Chief Adviser to the Tsungli Yamen, and also demanding that the further sending of Chinese youths to Japan to study the military profession be at once stopped. The dispatch, it is stated, ended with much threatening language similar to that of a conqueror to his vanquished enemies. With reference to the proposed engagement of a Japanese official to act as Chief adviser to the Central Government, it will be remembered that this paper was the first to make the intention known. This was at the time of the appointment of the Empress Dowager's two envoys to the Mikado, a part of whose mission, we stated, was a invite Marquis Ito to fill this important post. As the Marquis could ill be spared by his country, he recommenced Mr. Yano instead for the post, and Mr. Yano being greatly liked and respected at Peking, the matter was quickly settled and a new Minister to Peking was appointed by the Mikado's Government. If the *Hupao's* correspondent is right, it is evident that relations between Russia and China are rather strained, especially as it is believed that the Tsungli Yamen does not intend to give way to the Russian Minister's demands—at present.—"N.-C. Daily News."

The evil fate that dogs French "Missions" in the North of Africa has been once more exemplified in the massacre of M. Bretonnet and his comrades by the Chief Rabah. This stalwart nigger, who now overawes the Lake Chad district, was originally the slave of Zobeir Pasha, and the punishment he has inflicted upon M. Bretonnet in the region of the Upper Shari was, after all, only to be expected when we remember that M. Bretonnet illegally seized Boussa and precipitated the last Niger crisis. The same telegrams bring news that the explorer De Behazle has died in captivity, that a pension will be proposed for the widow of the murdered Colonel Klobb, and that further French officers are to be sent out "to take their reward" in that bourne whence the brave Colonel Picquart is one of the few travellers who have returned. But in spite of the obvious ill-success of French efforts at African colonisation, and even in face of recent losses of their officers, the military preparations they are now making along the north coast of Africa are entirely out of proportion to the natural measures of retaliation or support suggested by the failure of recent expeditions. The movements of their troops will have to be watched, for a far off massacre may prove a convenient excuse for operations much nearer home.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE RUSSIANS AND CHINESE.

STRIKE OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

A Newchwang dispatch from Chinese sources states that the Russian Railway authorities have had a hard time of it recently in keeping their Chinese workmen within their quarters after work, to prevent the plague being brought within the lines. On the 22nd instant there was a regular riot amongst the labourers who upon being prohibited from leaving their quarters, went on strike. They were then told that they would forfeit their last two months' pay if they persisted in striking, whereupon there was a regular rush for the Russian Consulate to demand the pay owing them. The Russian Consul refusing on the same grounds, the men became riotous and the Cossacks guards—only a few in number—were called out and a volley was fired over the rioters' heads to make the mob disperse. On this the latter became so mutinous and matters looked so threatening that the Cossacks are reported to have flung away their arms and abandoned the Consulate. The mob was just debating whether to set fire to the building or not when some Chinese-speaking foreigners from the Customs came on the scene as peace-markers, and showed the rioters that they were in the wrong as they should have gone in the first place to complain of their treatment to the Newchwang Taotai, who was bound to take up their case. Further that if they set fire to the Russian Consulate and did other acts of violence, their action would be constructed as rebellion and matters would be the worse for the whole gang. These words are stated to have calmed the mob into reason and the whole crowd, some 700 strong, then marched to the Taotai's *yamen*. As the mail was just then closing for Shanghai, the dispatch had to be cut short at that point. It should here be also stated that the labourers in this section of the Manchurain Railway are mostly strong, able-bodied young Tientsinese, who are generally considered a reckless and daring lot.—*N. C. Herald.*

THE KAISER AND HIS SHIPS.

A HUGE SCHEME.

The sequel to the Emperor's appeal at Hamburg a fortnight since on behalf of a strong German fleet is now seen, when the details of a new Government scheme for the increase of the navy are published. Briefly put, this scheme aims at no less than the doubling of the German navy, as defined in the Act of last year. No reasons for this augmentation are given, but they are regarded as so pressing as to justify an interference with the second half of the Sexennate programme of shipbuilding.

The memorandum now issued recalls the fact that the German navy, according to the Naval Act of 1898, is divided into two parts—the home and foreign fleets. The aim of the Navy Department must be to increase both these branches of the service. To the existing double squadron in home waters must be added a second double squadron. In order to give practical effect to this scheme with the utmost possible celerity it will be advisable to provide at first for the construction of "only" a third squadron, consisting of ten line-of-battle ships, with the requisite number of cruisers and torpedo-boats, and to utilise temporarily as a fourth squadron the existing battleships employed for purposes of coast defence. When the time arrives (between 1912 and 1917) for the renewal of the coast defence ships they may be superseded by regular battleships.

If this plan be approved the memorandum urges that it will be advisable to commence its execution in the second half of the Sexennate period. It points out that the Naval Act provides that nine big vessels shall be laid on the stocks in the three first years, 1898-99-1900, seven line of battle ships and two first-class cruisers. For the last three years of the Sexennate five large ships were to have been constructed, but as in consequence of the increase of wages, etc., and of alterations rendered necessary by experience gathered in the Spanish-American War, the estimated cost of these has gone up, and the construction of several has had to be posponed. It is reckoned that, according to the present law, the rate of construction which in the first three years of the Sexennate averages three ships annually, will fall in the years 1901-1906 to 1·3. Between 1901 and 1911 the construction of one ship only, to supersede the Kaiserin Agusta, is provided for. In the years 1912 to 1917 eighteen ships of first-class capacity will have to be superseded by new ones. It is therefore considered that for the construction of the third squadron mentioned above the period from 1900 to 1911 will be most favourable. The Government thinks it advisable that the augmentation of the "foreign" fleet to the extent of six ships, should be included in the same period. Their scheme, if carried out, would meane that in the second half of the Sexennate the rate of construction will be, instead of on ship annually, the same as in the first half—namely, three large vessels (line-of-battle ships or first-class cruisers), three small vessels (small cruisers, gun-boats, or special boats), and one torpedo-boat division. The memorandum indulges in the doubtful assurance that it will be possible to carry out the above sketched programme without increasing taxation. It estimates that it would involve an increase in the sum annually devoted to purposes of naval construction, from an average of 60 to 80 million marks; and that the annual sum devoted to non-recurrent expenses would have to be raised from nine to twelve million marks.

The statement that the Emperor's naval programme will not involve an increase in taxation is supported by the organs of Herr von Miquel, which points to the immensely increasing Customs revenues of the Government, and employs the extremely suspicious argument that these may be expected still further to augment by the prospective increase in 1903 of the corn duties. It is impossible to say at present whether the Government intend to force this schme to a political crisis in the coming Session. Its publication at the present moment would appear to be due to a desire to test the feeling of the country on the subject of still further naval increases, and in this connection it is significant that the moderate Liberal Press admits that the Government programme should be subjected to an impartial examination, since it is quite possible that events have occurred in the past two years to render nugatory solemn promises made by Admiral Tirpitz that during the Sexennate period the Reichstag should not be troubled with further naval demands on the part of the Government.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·983
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		72·0
Dew Point		68·5
Relative humidity of Air		0·681
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		2·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		72·9
General Directions of wind*		ENE, N, ESE, WNW, N, E.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	113

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—November 22.

10 p.m.	78·1

THURSDAY—November 23.

6 a.m.	71·5
10 a.m.	80·2
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	85·2

Though comment upon the testamentary depositions of a gentleman whose legacies appear to affect his own family rather than the public may sometimes be considered otioese, the fortunes of the Vanderbilt dynasty raise them into a position in which its members must expect some little of that fierce, bright light which beats upon a throne. The dispersion of so large a sum as that divided by the late Mr. Corneliu Vanderbilt must also inevitably affect society to a degree which invests the operation with a legitimate species of public value, and the magnitude of the interests involved may be measured by the curious fact that the elder son has thought it necessary to acquaint the outside world with the fact that his younger and more fortunate brother only presented him with six million dollars of the estate, as bequeathed by his father, in consequence of legal threats. Reduced to penury by the pittance of a million sterling, which is supposed to be the result of his marriage, the younger Cornelius naturally felt that existence in a hard and grasping world would be impossible without a little larger share of pin-money. It is impossible to avoid the imagination of the original old Commodore's amusement at the generous sum which his descendant nsiders necessary to uphold the honour of the family.

"Dry, Thin and Falling Hair" is caused by want of the natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. Rowlands Macassar Oil provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask stores and chemists for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 23.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave on full pay for 22 days from the 2nd Dec 1899, is granted to the Hon Mr Justice B Tyabji, Judge of H M's High Court Judicature, Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W Waddington Principal of the Rajkumar College Rajkot passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 7th August.

Mr L P Walsh C I E, Political Supt Savantvadi has permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to India within the period of his leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bindo Wasudeo Police Patel of Makarvalli in the Hangal Taluka of the Dharwar Dist, whose dismissal has been sanctioned by the Commissioner S D is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

Govt Notification No 7585 dated the 1st Nov 1899 appointing Mr F H Caldicott to act as an Extra Asst Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist is cancelled.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G D Madgavkar I C S to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge Ratnagiri.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H M Gibbs to act as Supt of Police attached to the Secretariat during the deputation of Mr H N Alexander for service under the Govt of India or pending further orders; Mr J E Penton to be Dist Supt of Police in the Kolaba Dist; Mr J W Fellowes to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Broach Dist pendingf urther orders

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr F L Goldsmid on return to duty to be Dist Supt of Police Ratnagiri; Mr A H M Ostrehan on relief to act as Dist Supt of Police Thar and Parker pending further orders; Mr E H Ingle on relief to be Asst Supt of Police Upper Sind Frontier; and Mr C S Marston on relief, to be Asst Supt of Police Shikarpur

Major M A T Collie MB CM IMS Supt of Matheran in the district of Kolaba is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Under Sec 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Governor in Council is pleased to place Rao Bahadur N C Soman Dist Depy Collr and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Belgaum in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Athni and Gokak.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr Sorabji Padamji Pestonji Assistant Judge Satara with the appellate jurisdiction described in Section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869.

Rao Saheb Narbheram Manchharam Joshi acting Mamlatdar taluka Amod in the dist of Broach is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the Second Class in that dist.

Under Section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the undermentioned Magtes of the Second Class in the dist of Sholapur are specially empowered to pass sentences of whipping:—Rao Saheb Yadavrao Krishna Sathe Mamlatdar taluka Barsi; Rao Saheb Daji Dhonddev Patankar Mamlatdar taluka Karmala; and Rao Saheb Rangnath Narayen Abhyankar Mamlatdar taluka Malsiras.

Mr W O Alcock I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Sec 12 the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E P Garrett appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment reported his arrival on the 17th Nov 1899 and has been placed under the orders of the Collr of Satara.

Mr O Rothfeld appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment reported his arrival on the 17th Nov 1899 and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J Monteath C S I, M A (Queen's University Belfast I C S, on return to duty to act as Commr of Customs Salt Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce and Commr First Grade; Mr J Pollen B A, LL D (Dub) Bar-at-Law I C S on relief to act as Commr Southern Divn; the Honourable Mr P C H Snow, C I E, Bar-at-Law I C S to act as Commr Second Grade; and Mr E L Cappel I C S on relief to do duty as Collr and Dist Registrar Dharwar and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Dharwar District

The undermention officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 10th Oct 1899:—

Passed with Credit—Mr D R Mobedji M A Head Clerk to the Commr Southern Divn.

Passed—Mr Laksman Narayan Joglekar Head Clerk to the Collr of Poona; Mr Balvant Govind Kelkar Depy Chitnis to the Collr of Poona; Mr Rasibhai Vastabhai B A Third Clerk Collector's Correspondence Office Kaira and Mr Lallubhai Parnubhai Desai B A Treasurer Ankleswar Mamlatdar's Office Broach. The names are arranged in the order of merit.

The undermentioned officers passed on the 7th Oct 1899 the examination in Law prescribed in No. 4 of the rules published in Govt Notification No. 2, dated 3rd Jan 1891 for the examination of officers of the Forest Dept:—

Passed with Credit—Mr H N Nadkarni Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests S D Kanara and Mr G R Takle Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba.

Passed—Mr R S Pearson, Divisional Forest Officer West Khandesh and Mr G I Rege Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Personal Asst to the Conservator of Forests S C.

Govind Atmaram, late Talati of the Dhamangaon Saja in the Bhiwndi Taluka of the Thana Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt. again in any capacity.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt B J T Levett Scots Guards to be Aide-de-Camp to H E the Governor.

Lieut J G Greig 28th Reg Bo Inf (Pioneers) to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to H E the Governor.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The following General Order by the Govt of India Military Dept No. 1236, dated the 17th Nov 1899 is republished:—

2nd Battn B B and C I Railway Volr Rifles—Lt Col Bagot William Blood resigns his Commission and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

Francis Graham Arnould, Gentleman to be Second Lieut vice Wood transferred to the 1st Battn.

Cecil Gascoyne Howsin, Gentleman to be Second Lieut vice Heath transferred to the 1st Battn.

The following Notification should be issued:—

G I P Railway Volr Rifle Corps—Honorary Chaplain Rev W J McK Kenelly B A resigns his appointment.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

The following Notification of the Govt of India Home Dept is republished for general information:—The service of Lieut C A Law 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regt were placed temporarily at the dispsal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on Plague duty on the 17th Sept, 1897.

In modification of Govt Notification dated the 11th April H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt G Gunn 2nd Battn Royal Scots to be a member of the Poona Cantonment and Suburban Plague Committee vic Lieut Col T H Macpherson.

Capt G Lamb MB IMS is appointed on Plague duty at the Plague Research Laboratory under the orders of Major W B Bannerman MD IMS.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed on Plague duty in Bombay City:—Lieut E E C Dalgliesh I S C; Lieut H E Browne I S C; and Lieut O St J Skeen, I S C.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Original Side.

The High Court will be closed on its Original Side for the Christmas Vacation from Monday the 25th Dec 1899 to Saturday the 6th Jan 1900, both days inclusive.

The offices of the Court will be closed during the above period, but provision will be made for the disposal of urgent business.

Appellate Side.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr. Nadirshah Shapurji Tarapurwala as a Vakil of the High Court.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Vasudev Ganesh Chirmule BA LLB is appointed to be Assistant Public Prosecutor Satara for such cases as may be made over to him by the Public Prosecutor for that district vice Mr Lakshman Daduji Pathak deceaeed.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Under Section 6 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments and transfer are made in the Registration Department:—

Mr. Shrinivas Narayan substantive pro tem Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Mahim in the Thana District to be probationary Second Grade Sub-Registrar continuing in charge of the same office.

Mr Sitaram Pandurang Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Malsiras in the Solapur District at present temporarily in charge of the Barsi Sub-Registry office in the same district as per Gov Notification Revenue Dep No 4383 dated 24th June last to revert to his permanent post at Malsiras.

Mr. Keshav Balkrishna Clerk to the District Registrar of Sholapur to be substantive pro tem Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Pandharpur in the Sholapur District but to be in charge of the Barsi Sub-Registry office in the same district until the return from furlough of Mr Mahadev Damodar the permanent incumbent of the post or until further orders.

Mr Atmaram Anant Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Karmala in the Sholapur District to be Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Pandharpur in the same district until relieved by Mr Keshav Balkrishna the substantive protem incumbent of the post or until further orders.

Mr Gopal Balaji Villa:e Registrar of the joint circle of Ahirvadi Salghar and Walsung in the taluka and district of Sholapur to be acting Seventh Grade Sub-Registrar of Karmala in the same district until relieved by Mr Atmaram Anant the permanent incumbent of the post or until further orders.

The following transfers of Head Karkuns are made on public grounds:—Mr Chintaman Gangadhar Pendse Head Karkun Muddebihal to Navalgund Taluka of the Dharwar District; and Mr Bhimrao K Alur Head Karkun Navalgund, to Muddebihal in the Bijapur District.

Rao Saheb Ganpat Raghvendra Kallyanpurker acted as Mamlatdar of Navalgund in the Dharwar District from the date of transfer of Rao Saheb Shrinivas Venkatesh Yatgrii to Kumta to the date of transfer of Rao Saheb Shripad Govind Joshi to Navalgund in the arrangement consequent on the deputation of Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Balwant Moghe and from the latter date he acts an Mamlatdar of the same taluka in consequence of the absence on audi. duty of Rao Saheb Joshi.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Jumokhan Haji Saleb, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator Hyderabad Zilla was promoted to First Grade on probation for six months vice Jeshenmal Nibalsing deceased

Jiwatrai Senmal Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator Thar and Parkar Zilla was promoted to Second Grade on probation for six months vice Jumokhan Haji Saleh promoted.

Mubarak Khan Allah Baksh Candidate Vaccinator Jacobabad Zilla was appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator Hyderabad Zilla on probation for six months vice Jewatrai Senmal promoted.

Mr A lah Baksh Mubarak First Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination Rohri Division Shikarpur Zilla is permitted to retire from the Service with effect from 1st Nov 1899

Hardy Miners Toil Long and Hard in the bowels of the earth to bring forth precious gems and metals for the use and pleasure of their fellows. In many parts of the world the pick and shovel have struck the first blow of civilisation. Holloway's Pills and Ointment have been potent factors in the quick march of progress, for they have given the armour of good health and strength to travellers both by sea and land. The protect the system from attacks of disease even in climates where its influence is fatally felt. During the present hot weather, when stomach and liver complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c., are liable to attack anyone, these remedies will be found simply invaluable.

HIGH COURT.—November 24.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1002-340-97—In person a pauper—Mahomed Ismail alias Aba bin Bawa Saheb Bhiaty vs Bai Rahimatbai and others—Hiralal M M part heard.

For Dismissal.

1062-340-99—Payne G S and Co.,—Mollobhai Munji vs Charles Agnes Turner.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1057-1-99—Bicknell M and M—Nimchand Naranji and others vs Mowjee Dharamsey.

1059-303-98—Tyebjee D and Co.—The Satyodaya Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld. vs Jamasjee Maneckjee and another—Wadia and Co.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

14634-99—Sulleman Jaffer vs Abba Allarakhia.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

390-99—Smetham B and Noble—The Anglo Indian Spg and Mg Co, Ld vs Rangildas Bhukandas and another—Hiralal M and M, and Manshuklal D and J

391-99—Smetham B and Noble—The Imperial Cotton Mg. Co. Ld vs Rangildas Bhukandas and another—Hiralal Bhukandas and another—Hiralal M and M, and Manshuklal D and J

408-99—Pane G S and Co.—The Howard and Bullough Mills Co, Ld vs Dolabhdas Vallabhdas and another—Hiralal M and M and Manshuklal D and J

409-99—Pane G S and Co.—The Connaught Mills Co, Ld vs Dolabdas Vallabdas and another—Hiralal M and M, and Manshuklal D and J

410-99—Pane G S and Co.—The Empress Spinning and Wg Co, Ld vs Dolabhdas Vallabhdas and another—Hiralal M and M, and Manshuklal D and J

411-99—Payne G S and Co—The James Greaves Mills Co Ld vs Dolabhdas Vallabhdas and another—Hiralal M and M and Manshuklal D and J.

412-99—Payne G S and Co—The Leopold Spinning Bleaching and Mfg Co Ld vs Dolabhdas Vallabhdas and another—Hiralal M and M and Manshuklal D and J.

362-99—Hiralal M and M—Rangildas Bhukhandas vs Sir George Cotton, Knight and others—Smetham B and Noble, Nanu and H, Payne G S and Co and Mansuklal D and J.

465-99—Matubhai J and M—Vasanjee Trikamjee and others vs Weljee Natha and another—Madhavjee Virjee.

399-99—Muljee and R—Vussonjee Dewjee vs Hajee Essa Hajee Essac—Tyebjee D and Co.

528-98—Madhowjee Virjee Jamnadas Purshotumdas vs Goswami Shri Ghirdhardjee Tricumlaljee Maharaj —Wadia and G.

565-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdulla vs Vithuldas Khetsey—Magonlal and Co.

396-99—Manshuklal D and J—Nagindas Purbhudas vs Manecklal Jamnadas and others—Matubhai and J Madhowjee Virjee and in person.

359-99—Madhawjee V—Nanchand Tribhowan and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and another—Craigie L and O. Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell.)

For a Decree in term of the award.

323-99—Payne G S and Co—Narrotam Chuggon and others vs Bai Motibai and others—Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

440-97—Wadia and G—Nazar Mohomed Fatehally vs Gondabhoy Govindjee—Maganlal and Co—Part heard.

22-498-97—In person—Nazar Mohomed Fatehally vs Gondabhoy Govindjee and another—Maganlal and Co—Part heard.

575-99—Manshuklal D and J—The Soonderdas Spg and Wg Mills Co Ld vs Manecksbaw Furdunjee Shroff.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayak and others vs Luxumon Govind—King and Cama.

198-99—Crawford B and Co—Shapurjee Parjorjee and others vs Haji Ebrahim Haji Vydina—Ardeshir H and D.

Testamentary Suits.

17-99—Khurderao and S—Bapoojee Morarjee and others vs Angoobai—Shamrao P.

6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesserbai Alias Sacurbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Thakurdas D C and H.

18-99—Wadia and G—Ebrahim Laljee and others vs Mohomed Ebrahim—In person.

Long Causes.

614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fukroodin Khan Alias Fuckoo Miya bin Hajee Khan vs Mahomed Hoosin bin Muja Hajee Abdool Cader Nowrungay and others—Payne G S and Co.

256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

215-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad Advance Spg and Wg Co Ld and another—Nanu and H, Bhaishunker and K.

442-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shewjee vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.

459-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and G.

76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dabi Alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and R and Little and Co.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Crowe.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

549-99—Payne G S and Co—Emil Spinner and others vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juma—Ardasher H and D. Part heard.

141-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chidghanand Raghavanand Swami vs Heerjee Lowjee and others—Payne G S and Co. Part heard.

616-95—Manshuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas Nathoobhai vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

290-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormasjee vs The Southern India Spg and Wg Co Ld and others—Manshuklal D and J.

The German Crown Prince recently shot his first stag on the same spot near Potsdam, and on the same day of the year, that his father the Emperor shot his first stag, twenty-four years ago. The young Prince, being somewhat excited, missed with his first shot; but the second bullet pierced the stag's reck and right shoulder, and the animal fell dead almost immediately.

Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow hideous repulsiveness. Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*

The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH

For Sale by:—TREACHER & Co., Ld. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co.; Poona:—BEYNON & Co.; Igatpura, Lonauli, and Bhusawal:—CO-OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

Wholesale:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees British-India.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A FATAL accident recently befel a lady cyclist on Rochester Bridge. A Miss Agnes Lewis, was cycling in the old Cathedral town and when passing over the bridge which spans the Medway, she attempted to shoot out from behind a railway van which was at this moment, in the act of turning into the Canal Road. As the vehicle swung round, the tail-board of the van struck the handlebar of the unfortnuate lady's machine and caused her to swerve. As ill-luck would have it, at this moment a bread-van was passing in the opposite direction, and before the cyclist could right herself, she came in contact with the shafts. The lady fell and the wheels passed over her body. Even then, fate had worse in store, for at this moment, some boys let off some coloured lights that startled the horse which twisted round on the footpath, causing the hind wheel to pass over the victim's neck. It was this latter injury that caused her death. It is hard to see how the jury could have found any other verdict than "accidental death." But it was proved that the lady was an expert rider and the accident was undoubtedly caused by the railway van, a large covered van with tail-board down, suddenly turning a corner on the near side without signalling to the rider following close up behind. It shews the danger for cyclists who ride close up to these unwieldly vehicles, and the necessity for some means, impossible to the driver on the dickey in the case of a covered van, of warning those following, of his intention to make a sudden turn. Experienced cyclists, who are accustomed to ride in traffic, never ride "close up"—if they can possibly avoid it.

It is being sorrowfully admitted by the advocates of the motor industry, that motors have not made the headway and jumped into favour at one bound, so soon as the restrictions against their use had been withdrawn, which in certain quarters, was confidently expected. The fact is that we are an intensely conservative people, and any innovation of really startling character, such as the motor undoubtedly appears to be to a vast majority of old-fashioned people, has to fight its way slowly into popular recognition. Nor, in this connection, can the Englishman's rooted love for the horse be over-looked. No doubt, the many imperfect motors which were put upon the streets when the industry was in its initial and experimental stage, has caused a decided setback. For instance, the post office authorities gave motors a trial for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, and found them wanting, in that the machinery was not always to be relied upon. Of course, in so important a mission as that of the postal service, this kind of thing was fatal, consequently the government decided to revert to the old-fashioned method of horse-drawn vehicles.

The injury such a step has occasioned to the motor interest is almost incalculable, and when one adds to this the very serious and fatal accident at Harrow, through a motor on its trial spin collapsing under break-pressure, and recalls that the trial was being made in the interest of a great trading corporation, it is not to be wondered at that business firms do not hail the new movement with the joy that ardent motorists desire.

There is little doubt that if the wave of police activity against fast riding, which has been so marked a feature in the provinces of late, continues, road-racing and road record-riding are as good as doomed. In Lincolnshire, the police are particularly active, and on the occasion of the Lincoln Road Club's recent twelve hours' ride, on the 24th September, for club medals, the object being to cover 112 miles in the club's standard time, the police came down heavily. In order to make their case as strong as possible, several constables, armed with stop-watches, were respectively stationed at the top and bottom of a steep hill. As the riders descended, going all-out, (with the time medals as an incentive), they were neatly ticked off by the time-keepers in blue. Several of the riders fell into the trap,—the others were warned in time—and these were fined to the tune of fifty shillings in each case. The defendants argued in extenuation that there was no danger, and that the hill was descended with care, but the justices remarked that the law must be obeyed in the letter as well as in the spirit.

The "Cyclists' Touring Club Gazette" has a letter from a member who fulminates against the modern "penchant" for free-wheels. He will have none of this new-fangled notion which he views as the product of a decadent and luxurious age. His indictment is tremendous, and he undoubtedly rises "to the height of his great argument" in true Miltonic fashion. "The old Spartan race of cyclists is nearly defunct," he pathetically laments. Men who "could go anywhere and do anything, and who worked off their superfluous energy by sheer hard work, were all the better for it. Now the tendency is to conserve energy and to reduce effort to a minimum—nay, almost to vanishing point." In this degenerate state of things he sees the fostering of an indolent and luxurious spirit with an emasculated and enervated athleticism of little worth to hold its own in the contests of the world. Free-wheels are to be responsible for a decadent invertebrate race of beings and the death of muscular energy and exertion. It is a tremendous impeachment. Notwithstanding, free-wheels will still be manufactured, and people, who look upon cycling as a pleasurable pastime, and not as a course of physical gymnastics for the cultivation of endurance will still ride free-wheels and risk the awful decadent consequences.

How long is the life of a machine? is a question frequently asked but never satisfactorily answered. So much depends upon the circumstances. Of course, the question is meant to apply to machines that are in general use, and not those which are only seen out of doors when the sun is warm and the roads dry. In the case of a machine used in all reasonable riding wheather, summer and winter, how long it will remain easy running and reliable will depend, in a considerable measure, on the care the owner bestows on it. If a rider possesses sufficient mechanical knowledge to keep the bearings properly adjusted and well lubricated, with a clean chain and cog-wheels and tyres pumped hard, and not exposed when not in use to extremes of heat or cold, in short, if he takes as much care of his machine as he would of a valuable horse or dog, the chances are that, always presuming his mount to be a high-grade one, it will be found to run sweetly and well after a period of four or five years. During that period it will probably have become necessary to fit a new chain, and of course, the machine will shew signs of wear and have become more or less obsolete. But for a man who does not care so long as he can potter a few miles out and home with safety and enjoyment and there are many such, the veteran mount will satisfy all his needs. Consequently, when one pays sixteen guineas for a real good machine, it is always a very good investment, as, apart from the initial outlay, there is little expense attached to the pastime of wheeling. In fact, it is probably the cheapest of all pastimes to follow, and certainly one of the most pleasurable and invigorating.

Two of the cleverest of Continental middle-distance riders are Emile Bouhours and Edouard Taylor. The former created a very favourable impression in England when he competed for, and won the Century Cup at the Crystal Palace. Both are world's record holders, and both have achieved their greatest successes on Dunlop tyres.

ADVENTURE WITH A SHARK.

FISHERMEN'S PERILS.

CHARLES COX, a fisherman, residing at St Leonards, Portarlington had a thrilling experience with a shark on Saturday morning, Oct. 29. Accompanied by one of his sons, aged about 8, he set off from his moorings for Governor's Reef, south of St. George's buoy, for the purpose catching squid. These fish were plentiful, and Cox dropped anchor in 12 feet of water, being at this time nearly half a mile from shore. He had caught a number of squid, and then saw the fish in the water swim for cover, and a large shark close by. As it came to the surface Cox saw it was longer than his boat, which measures 18 feet 6 inches. The shark rushed at the keel of the boat, and seizing it in his jaws, shook the frail craft with such force as to send one of her gunwales under water. The occupants were greatly unnerved by this sudden attack, but before they could realise their danger, they heard the teeth of the monster crushing into the bottom boards of the boat, and she heeled over until her gunwale was under water. In turning round the shark struck the boat with its tail, shaking her violently. The fish then made a circuit, and charged the vessel from her stern. It missed its aim, and the result was that it shot its head some 2 feet over the "horse" of the boat. Cox quickly weighed anchor, and reached the shore without further trouble. In the afternoon Cox had his boat beached for examination, and it was found that portions of the planks had been greatly torn by the teeth of the shark. One clear impression of the teeth marks show that the monster's jaws were 2 feet in length, with a width of 18 inches. In this impression was found one of the shark's teeth, which had been broken in the contact with the wood. On being withdrawn, it measured 2 inches. The fishermen at St. Leonards cannot give any reason for the presence of this shark, and as there was every indication of its being near the reef this morning, several Portarlington fishermen are making preparations to try and capture him. Cox says the shark is 20 feet long and of the "swallow tail" species.—*Melbourne Age.*

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(for Eating),

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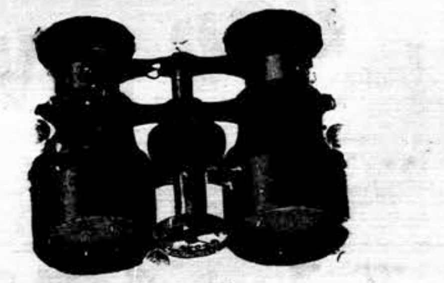

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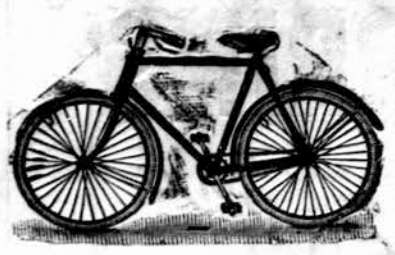

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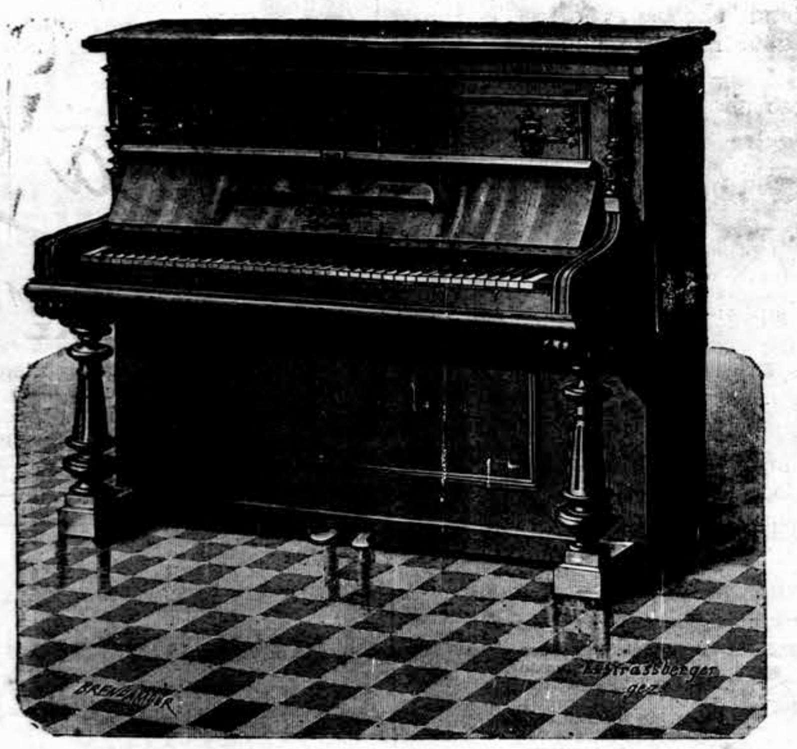
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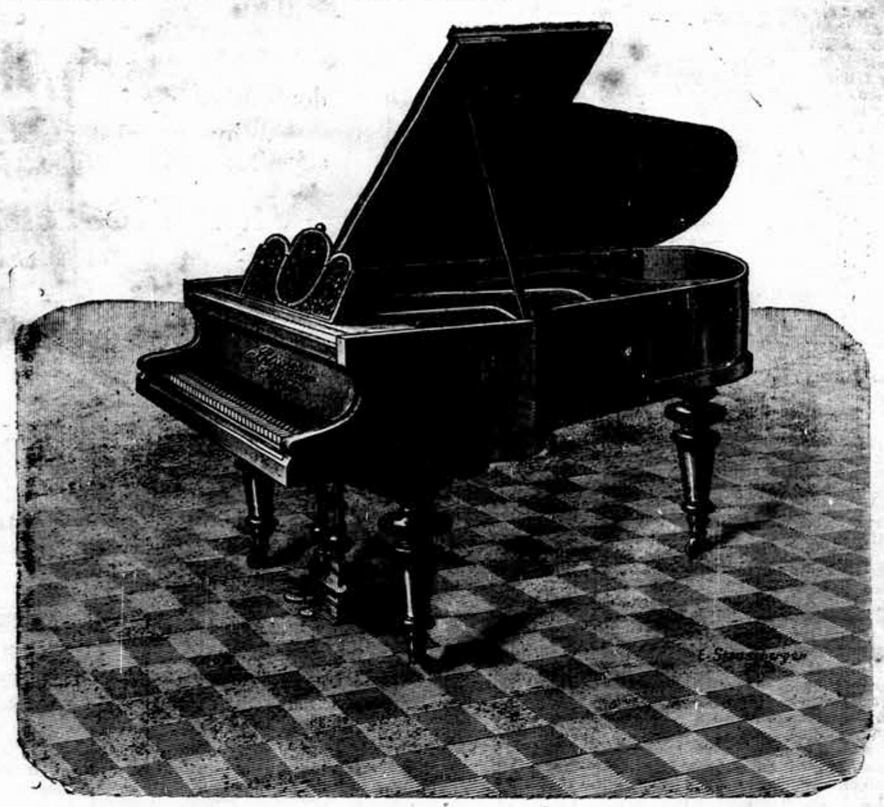

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New Table Centrepieces of Glass or Majolica Artware.

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